The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5871. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WAR AT LAST.

Formal Declaration by France of War Against Prussia.

Acceptance of the Situation by King William.

Active Preparations of Both Nations for the Contest.

Troops Hurrying to the Frontier, and the Navies Getting in Readiness.

Napoleon to Take the Field in Person.

France to Germany---She Wars Only Against Prussia.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

War Declared by France—The Causes Set Forth in the Declaration—Insults of Prussia to be Avenged.

PARIS, July 15—3 P. M.—The Corps Legislatif declared war against Prussia at 1:50 this afternoon.

LONDON, July 15.—The French declaration of war is based on the following causes:

First—The insult offered at Ems to Count BENEDETTI, the French Minister, and its approval by the Prussian Government.

Second—The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD'S name as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

Third—The fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the Crown.

The declaration concludes: "The extra-constitutional changes in Prussia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia. The victors of Jena survive!"

Explanation of the Duke de Grammont to the French Senate—A History of the Negotiations with Prussia.

PARIS, July 15—Evening.—The following is the text of the declaration made by the Duke DE GRAMMONT before the Senate today:

MESSIEURS: The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July, led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor with the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other grievance [than the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish throne.] The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representation, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed ourselves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not intervene except as head of the family; but he avowed that he had instructed BISMARCK. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN Desistance (in the project) came from the quarter whence it was least expected. We then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation. The King declined to say that he would refuse, in future, to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances. Even after this refusal we did not break off the negotiations, but adjourned our explanations to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our ambassador that he would not longer receive him, and to render the rupture more obvious, he gave notice of his action to the cabinets of Europe. At the same time he announced that WERTHER might take leave, and that the armaments of Prussia had commenced. On our part, we, yesterday, called out the reserves, and we have taken such other measures as the interest and honor of the country demanded. A copy of this declaration has been presented to the Corps Legislatif by Monsieur, the Keeper of the Seals. The Government asks a vote of supplies and the call to arms of all classes [owing military service.] The Corps Legislatif has voted the extreme demands of the Government, the Left voting in the negative.

The Prussian Diet in Session—Unlimited Credit Voted for War Purposes—Action at the Hague—Vienna.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Bundesrath of the North German Confederation meet here today. The Prussian Diet is already in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic attitude. A resolution was adopted according unlimited credit for the public defense. The King of Saxony has abandoned his long-promised tour, and remains at Dresden.

THE HAGUE, July 15.—J. R. THORNBECKE has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Dr. ROEST VAN LIMBURG. Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the army.

VIENNA, July 15.—The Governments of Austria, England Italy and Russia are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

The French People Favor the Movement—Napoleon to Take the Field—An Appeal for Peace from Victoria—Proposed Proclamation of the Emperor.

PARIS, July 15—3½ P. M.—The excitement in the city is very great. No opposition to the war is manifested by any class of citizens. Rentes have advanced to 66 francs. *La Liberté* reports that great bodies of troops were put in motion last night for the frontier, and that the Emperor will soon take the field in person. After the council at the Tuileries, the Ministers accompanied the Emperor to St. Cloud last night, where the council was resumed, and lasted far into the night. It is asserted that the Baron VON WERTHER was on the point of starting again for Ems, yesterday, when a Prussian messenger arrived here with counter orders. Marshal RANDON has gone to Algeria, to take command of the province, in the place of Marshal MCMAHON. The *Gaulois* says the Minister of Austria to Berlin is now in Paris, and has had an interview with the Emperor. It is reported that the Emperor received a dispatch from Queen VICTORIA this morning, making a last appeal for peace, and a similar dispatch was also sent from London to the King of Prussia. A proclamation, it is said, signed by NAPOLEON, has been prepared for distribution throughout the German States as soon as the French troops have crossed the frontier. It assures the German people that France wars against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. An enormous number of copies have already been printed.

Austria and Holland Neutral—The Neutrality of Belgium to be Respected—Feeling in Paris.

PARIS, July 15.—Austria professes neutrality, unless a third Power intervene. Holland will remain neutral in the struggle. The belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other stragetic points. The specie and bullion in the National Bank at Antwerp have been removed to the citadel. An issue of paper money is announced. The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 65 francs 60 centimes. There is great agitation. Many demonstrations in favor of war were made by the people during the night. Crowds of students and others paraded the streets and boulevards shouting "Vive war," "Down with Prussia," &c. Some persons who protested, were hissed and insulted. The Police did not interfere. The crowd stopped at the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris today.

King William in Berlin—Story of His Interview with the French Minister at Ems.

BERLIN, July 15.—The King returns here today. There is great excitement. The North German *Gazette* has a dispatch from Ems today, giving the particulars of the withdrawal of BENEDETTI. It seems he accosted the King of Prussia, while the latter was drinking the waters, demanding peremptorily his intentions on the pending imbroglio. He was, therefore, dismissed immediately. The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defense.

How the War is Received in England—Dispatches from Paris—Quarrel Between Napoleon and Ollivier—Great Military and Naval Movements.

LONDON, July 15.—The news is more warlike again today. The feeling at the Exchanges of Europe is one of distrust, and the prices of securities are generally at the lowest point yet reached. At Paris, at 11½ last night the Bourse was excited and rentes fell to 67 francs. At Frankfort the United States five-twenty bonds closed yesterday at 88 against 96@96½, the usual price, and at the London Exchange this morning, stocks and foreign securities opened flat and nominal at a heavy decline. The following interesting dispatches bearing upon the situation, have been received here today:

PARIS, July 14—Evening.—It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred between the Emperor and Prime Minister OLLIVIER, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced OLLIVIER'S efforts in this direction. The movement of troops toward the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone, and the raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their route to the East.

The preparations at the different naval stations are on a similarly large scale. It is the general belief here that war will be declared. Fourteen iron-clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

Intense Excitement in London—Benedetti's Recall Said to be Demanded by Prussia—Prussian Vessels Notified to Seek Ports of Shelter.

LONDON, July 15—Evening.—The excitement arising from the situation has been intense here all day. Business was at a stand-still, and commercial quotations are quite nominal. People collected in groups in the street and discussed the news. After 'Change hours markets were generally firmer, and American securities were steady, but prices nominal. It is reported that the Prussian Government itself demanded of France the recall of her Minister, Count BENEDETTI; and that the European Powers yesterday united in a protest against the implacability of Prussia, but without effect. Count VON BISMARCK has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. The notification, of course, applies to all ocean steamers belonging to German ports.

What is Said in the British Parliament—Gladstone Declines a Discussion of the Question—Peace Still to be Hoped For.

LONDON, July 15—Evening.—Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, asked the Government for an expression of its opinion on the Continental disturbances. He could not believe in the nineteenth century a war of succession possible, in view of our elevated tendencies and wide sympathies. Many causes of jealousy, discontent and distrust had risen between the two Powers, and were now brought to a precipitate decision. Mr. GLADSTONE denied that there was any sufficient ground for trouble. and added that the causes were unfit for discussion. Neither Power had declined friendly intervention. He referred to the provisions made by the Congress of Paris for arbitrament; but belligerents were yet unwilling to accept them. He still hoped there would be an opportunity for a renewed attempt to mediate, which should be eagerly seized.

The Declaration of War Announced in Washington—Feeling at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 15—12½ P. M.—The Speaker laid before the House a dispatch just received from Paris by the Associated Press, announcing the declaration in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, that in consequence of the insult offered to the French Minister at Berlin, France accepts war, which Prussia offers. [Sensation and indications of satisfaction.] The Government has not received today any official dispatches concerning European events, and has no other advices than those to the Associated Press. The news produces much excitement in the city and about the Capitol, the President, Cabinet and Congressmen sharing in the interest.

The War News on the Pacific Coast—German Vessels Cautioned Against French Naval Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The prospects of war between France and Prussia were the absorbing topic on 'Change to-day. Great excitement prevailed among the German and French residents. The Consul of the North German Confederation has been notified to caution German vessels against French naval ships. Several of the latter are now between Panama and San Francisco. Three German ships are now at Portland, Oregon, and one here. Ten are also on the way to this port.

The Spanish Throne—Official Communication from Madrid to Washington—The Dispatch of Leopold's Father.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Spanish Minister called today on the Secretary of State at the Capitol, and made to him the following communication, which shows that Spain will remain neutral in the coming contest:

MADRID, July 15, 1870.

From the Minister of State to the Representative of Spain at Washington:

The President of the Council of Ministers has received from Prince of HOHENZOLLERN the following telegram, namely: "On account of the complications which seem to rise out of the fact that my son LEOPOLD is a candidate for the throne of Spain, and on account of the troubled situation which the late events have made for the Spanish people in placing them in a position where they are controlled by their national feelings, and as I am satisfied that under such circumstances their suffrages would not be as free and as spontaneous as my son has been led to believe, in consenting to be a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name.

[Signed,] PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

The Government, grateful to the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN for the justice he is thus rendering the Spanish people, respect the important motives which led him to withdraw his name, and they consider that there is no more reason for carrying on the measures that had been agreed upon for the election of the monarch. The *Gazette* will publish this very day an order from the President of the Cortes suspending the call for the session on the 20th inst., which was published in the *Gazette* of the 9th inst.

Communicate to the United States Government the contents of this dispatch.

THE FEELING IN NEW-YORK.

Effect of the News Upon the Foreign Ship-Owners—What the North German Merchants Will Do—How the French Feel About It—Excitement in the Gold Market—Gold Closes at 116 3-4.

The rumors of war which have been circulated for the past few days have caused considerable uneasiness among merchants who are engaged in shipping between the ports of the United States and the Continent of Europe. The German shippers, especially, have felt considerable alarm for the safety of their vessels in case of war, as they are aware that Prussia is in no condition to protect her mercantile interests. Within a few days the agents in this City, of German vessels owned on the other side, have been, as was exclusively announced in the TIMES, yesterday, in receipt of telegraphic instructions to refuse all charters for the present, and detain the ships in port until further orders. This has had the effect of placing an embargo upon ships under the North German flag, and has been particularly injurious to the petroleum trade.

Yesterday, when the dispatches were received announcing that France had declared war against Prussia, and that the latter nation had accepted the gage of battle, our reporter paid a visit to the principal foreign shippers having vessels sailing under flags of nations which might be involved in the complications, to ascertain what course they would most likely pursue.

THE BREMEN LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The agent of this line said he had received no official information respecting a declaration of war, but had no doubt that war would result, and, perhaps, immediately. In this case, the nineteen steamers of his line would have to be laid up. He thought that the fact that they carried the American and English mails would be sufficient to protect the steamers until they should arrive in the home ports; and further, that steamers now at sea could not be molested; for, by the law of nations, a ship whose master was ignorant of the fact of a declaration of war, could not be interfered with. He hoped that the traveling public would not be uneasy respecting the safety of the steamers of this line. The *Hermann* will leave today as usual, but before the next steamer day dispatches will doubtless be received from the owners of the line in Europe, instructing the agents to send no more vessels to sea. The *Holsatia*, which sailed on the 3d, would, it was stated, be convoyed into port by a Prussian war-steamer.

This gentleman regretted the failure of the Navigation bill in Congress, as, had that bill passed, the steamers of this line could all be put under the American flag, and thus the business be continued.

THE HAMBURG LINE.

This line is in precisely the same situation as the North German Lloyds or Bremen line. They have eleven steamers now running and two building. All the steamers in use will have to lay up, unless by the passage of the Navigation bill they can be transferred to the American flag. The agent of this line has received no instructions from home respecting the course he should pursue, but expected dispatches almost hourly. It was understood that the cable was being used for diplomatic dispatches between the Governments of France and Prussia and the Ministers of those countries in Washington. As soon as this official business is finished it is expected that private dispatches will come over with a rush, as nearly two days' telegrams have been held back. The agent of the Hamburg line expressed the opinion that in case of emergency the steamers would be protected by the Russian flag.

THE FRENCH LINE.

Mr. MACKENZIE, of the French line, manifested no uneasiness respecting his steamers. There are four running to this port, and twelve to ports in the West Indies, Aspinwall and elsewhere. But all the steamers of the Transatlantique Company can be converted into ships of war and thus be made capable of defending themselves. Besides, the Prussian navy is so small that nothing is to be feared from it, and it was not thought probable that letters of marque would be issued. The French mercantile marine, sailing to ports of the United States, is very small, and not more than one and a half per cent. of the American tonnage.

THE SPANIARDS.

The Spanish houses appear indifferent, and seem to think that they have nothing to lose in case of a war. The mercantile marine of this country is very small. The Consuls and merchants said that they had no advices of an official character, or otherwise, to indicate the situation on the other side.

THE RECOURSE.

Vessels sailing under the North German flag will be compelled to seek protection under the flags of England, Belgium, Norway, Italy or Austria, or lay up altogether. It is thought probable that the latter course will be pursued, for France might not recognize a transfer of ownership to any of these nations, and besides, before this war has progressed far, all the nations of the Continent may be engaged. The first step taken by France will be, it is thought, to blockade the North German ports, and then commerce under that flag must cease, or goods may be carried in Scandinavian vessels, of which there are nearly 5,000—3,140 belonging to Norway alone.

THE CARRYING TRADE BY ENGLAND.

Messrs. BOYD & HINCKEN, the prominent shipping house in William-street, expressed the opinion that in case of a war, all the shipping business would be done by steamers. If the war should become general, involving the principal Continental countries, the ports of those nations would be blockaded, and then English and American vessels trading with those ports would be released, and furnish more tonnage than would be required. In time of war nations engaged in the fight care only for the necessaries of life, and do not deal in the luxuries; consequently, the trade between this country and England and the Continent would be principally confined to breadstuffs, provisions and actual necessaries. If the war should last three months, the ship-builders on the Clyde would furnish any number of steam vessels for carrying purposes, and as they can build ships cheaper than we can, England would soon monopolise the carrying trade, and reap a rich harvest by the war.

With respect to the plan proposed of putting ships under the American flag, these gentlemen thought it would not work even if it were practicable. English vessels can be had at a much cheaper rate, and it costs less to sail them, so that the preference is given to the English over the American flag. An American ship of wood, 1,000 tons burden, rating first class for nine years, would cost one-fifth more than an iron ship built in England of the same capacity, and rating A1 for thirteen years. The cost of sailing is far less, because an iron ship can be docked over every three years and painted for $1,000, while a wooden vessel has to be recoppered at an expense of about $8,000 in order to retain her rating. No oath is required to put a vessel under the British flag. A simple declaration before the Consul is sufficient for the transfer, and the laws of that nation permit a retransfer whenever the real owner shall desire it.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

The hope was expressed, yesterday, that Mr. CHANDLER'S Navigation bill might be got through Congress, in which case those ship-owners who were anxious to sail under the American flag could do so. Dispatches received during the day indicated the probability of some favorable action being taken by Congress, whereat there was great satisfaction expressed by some of the merchants.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The operators in gold resolved upon commencing business early yesterday, and assembled in the Gold-room as early as 8 o'clock, all ready for a grand advance. The first movement made was to bull gold to the highest possible point by the most extraordinary announcement that NAPOLEON had not only declared war, but had commenced to bombard the forts on the Prussian frontier. This report was so circumstantial that it was believed, and under its influence the price of gold ran up to 114⅞ from 114—the price at the close of the day's doings on Thursday. The fact soon became known that no dispatches to that effect had been sent over the cable, and that the reports were without foundation. The price accordingly fell to 113½, but somebody made a good thing by the bombardment story. The tricks of the day were now apparent, and the knowledge of them led to extreme caution among the dealers, who thought it best not to believe everything they heard. But the tendency of the market was for an advance, and "private dispatches" helped the upward movement, so that the Exchange opened with gold at 114⅛. The price fell immediately to 114, which was the lowest during Exchange hours, and then rose gradually during the morning hours. At 1:20 o'clock, the announcement that France had declared war, and that Prussia accepted the situation with other confirmatory dispatches, sent the price up to 115½, but it remained at that figure but a short time, and then fell off so that at the close of the Board it stood 115⅛. There was room enough in the margin between the opening and closing prices for several piles of greenbacks to be made and lost. The transactions were very heavy, and the operators went into the "ring" with a perfect looseness. The excitement during the middle of the day was very great, but it looked as the day grew older and after Board hours there were very few in the "ring," and those who were there seemed to bid just to keep themselves in practice.

The gallery was filled with spectators and New-street was lined during the business hours of the day by a crowd of persons watching the movements of the figures on the dial. The assembled multitude evidently thought that the announcement of a "War in in Europe"—which was yelled so lustily through the streets by a whole battalion of newsboys—would send gold away up among the twenties. That the news did not have this effect was owing, probably, to the fact that the operators in gold have discounted in advance intelligence of this character, and those who wanted large quantities of the precious metal have bought sufficient to answer their present needs.

After the close of the Board the excitement was again renewed, and the price was run up to 115⅝@115½. By 6 o'clock there were sales at 116¾—the highest point during the day. The exchanges at the Gold Exchange Bank, on Thursday, amounted to $107,452,000. The course of the gold market, yesterday, may be seen from the following table:

Hour.	Price.	Hour.	Price.	Hour.	Price.
8:45 A. M.	112¾	11:43	114⅜	12:41	114⅞
9:30	114⅝	11:44	114⅜	12:45	114⅞
9:45	114⅞	11:45	114¾	1:00	115
10:00	114⅛	11:46	114⅝	1:07	114⅞
10:05	114	11:47	114⅛	1:10	115
10:07	114⅛	11:48	114⅝	1:13	115⅛
10:11	114	11:49	114½	1:14	115¼
10:13	114⅛	11:49	114⅝	1:15	115⅛
10:15	114	11:50	114½	1:17	115¼
10:19	114⅛	11:50	114⅝	1:19	115⅜
10:21	114¼	11:53	114⅛	1:20	115⅛
10:24	114⅜	11:54	114⅝	1:20	115⅜
10:25	114⅛	11:55	114½	1:21	115⅛
10:26	114⅝	11:56	114⅝	1:21	115⅜
10:27	114⅛	11:57	114⅛	1:22	115¼
10:28	114⅝	11:58	114⅝	1:23	115⅞
10:28	114½	12 M.	114¾	1:23	115¼
10:30	114⅜	12:01 P. M.	114½	1:27	115⅛
10:32	114½	12:02	114⅝	1:30	115¼
10:33	114⅝	12:04	114⅝	1:35	115⅜
10:35	114½	12:08	114¾	1:36	115¼
10:54	114⅜	12:14	114⅝	1:47	115⅜
10:55	114¼	12:15	114¾	2:01	115⅛
10:56	114⅝	12:16	114⅝	2:02	115⅜
11:00	114¼	12:17	114¾	2:11	115½
11:05	114⅝	12:18	114⅝	2:12	115⅜
11:06	114¼	12:18	114¾	2:17	115⅛
11:07	114⅜	12:20	114⅝	2:21	115⅜
11:12	112¾	12:21	114¾	2:29	115⅜
11:15	114⅝	12:22	114⅝	2:35	115⅜
11:19	114¼	12:23	114¾	2:42	115¼
11:30	114⅜	12:34	114⅞	2:45	115⅜
11:39	114½	12:35	115	2:48	115¼
11:40	114⅝	12:36	114⅞	3:00	115¼
11:41	114¾	12:39	115	3:30	115⅛
11:42	114⅝	12:40	114⅞		

IN THE PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

The produce market, yesterday, was very much excited, especially in the line of breadstuffs, and great activity was shown in flour and wheat, both for shipment and on speculative account, and sales were made at much higher figures. There was more active demand for freight-room for breadstuffs for English ports, and higher rates ruled. The cotton market was almost at a stand-still; no disposition was manifested to operate either for home use or for shipment. Prices were weak, lower and irregular.

The petroleum market, in which the Germans are the largest operators, particularly for Continental ports, was very quiet and prices were lower.

In the general merchandise markets there was an inclination to avoid heavy engagements for the present, and a disposition was manifested to await the effect of actual hostilities upon gold and values generally.

In the shipping line there were fewer vessels available for Continental ports, particularly as many German houses had withdrawn their ships from the market for the present.

The effect of the war news on Wall-street values, outside of gold, was depressing. The decline in the Continental and London money markets operated unfavorably here. There were free sales at reduced prices, not only of Governments, but other bonded property, including Pacific Railroad mortgages, of which the Germans at home have been quite liberal buyers from the date of their issue.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The war news was the chief topic of conversation all over the City during the entire day. The evening papers issued their extras at an early hour, and the presses were kept busy all day throwing off various and numerous editions of sheets filled with the exciting topic, set forth in all the glory of double-leaded type and the most startling of head-lines. Boys scudded through the streets at their utmost speed, crying at the highest pitch of their shrillest treble, "Extree'r, War in Europe'r," and pausing only long enough in their wild career to haul in the coppers. Men of business, and men without occupation, grasped the extras and read them with avidity, while hundreds gathered around the bulletin boards of the various newspaper offices, devouring the hieroglyphics thereon, and looking anxiously for further developments. In the brokers' offices, down-town, wherever there was a gold indicator, men gathered to observe the course of the gold market, expecting, no doubt, that under the pressure of such exciting news, some rapid changes would be made, and some astonishing figures be reached.

Retail grocers experienced the effect of the war news quickly, and so promptly did they mark up their prices that one would imagine they must have some private information respecting the intended rise in gold. Now that the precious metal is going up in price, there is little probability that the grocers can be convinced that they must not place a higher estimate upon the value of their commodities.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenians, who, like Micawber, are ever looking for something to turn up, were greatly excited about the war news, thinking that there was a possibility that England might be involved, and then might come Ireland's long-looked-for opportunity. At the head-quarters of the Savage wing yesterday there was considerable activity, and everybody seemed to feel that the time for action had come. Some of the leaders assert that the Irish at home are ripe for a rise, and that all they want is a little leaven—encouragement—from the States to break out into open rebellion. The Fenians hope that the war in Europe may reopen the Eastern question, and in that way entangle England.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

No change in the dispatch of foreign mails will be made immediately. Those which are sent by the Bremen line may be considered perfectly safe as, if the Prussian ports are blockaded, the mails can and will be landed in England. The fact of a foreign steamer having on board a United States mail is sufficient protection in the present stage of affairs on the Continent.

The New-Jersey Germans Sustaining Prussia.

Detective FISCHER, of Newark, is about to depart for Prussia, to take up arms against the French Government, and his friends in Newark have presented him with a sword and belt.

At a mass meeting of the Germans of Hoboken, held at the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that the sympathy and moral support of the meeting be tendered to Prussia in the coming struggle. It was resolved that copies of the resolution be sent to Count BISMARCK and two of the Berlin journals. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

The Temperature Yesterday—Casualties Caused by Heat.

The weather was quite oppressive again, yesterday, but a breeze was stirring during the greater part of the day, which served to moderate the effects of the sun's rays, so that comparatively few cases of sun-stroke occurred. The following are the only casualties of the kind reported:

WILLIAM DILKS, a truck-driver, living at No. 372 Hudson-street, was prostrated at 12½ P. M., at the corner of Hudson and West Houston streets, and taken home by the Police.

FRANK BERACK, an Italian, thirteen years of age, was found at 1 o'clock P. M. at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Park-avenue, prostrated by the heat, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ANTON TRASCHE, living in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was sun struck at 5 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, and was taken home by the Police.

The following were the indications of the thermometer yesterday, at Mr. WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Spring Agency, No. 169 Broadway:

6 A. M.	81°	2 P. M.	87½°
8 A. M.	81°	4 P. M.	86°
9 A. M.	81½°	6 P. M.	85½°
10 A. M.	83°	9 P. M.	77½°
Noon	85½°	Midnight	76°

WASHINGTON.

Closing Work of the Second Session of the Forty-first Congress.

The Indian Appropriation Bill at Length Passed.

The Question of the Validity of the Treaties in Dispute Unsettled.

Message from the President Regarding Our Commerce and the European War.

Debate on the Question, but No Action.

Reasons for the Recall of Minister Motley from England.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The second session of the Forty-first Congress adjourned *sine die* at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after an interesting and exciting day, and two extensions of the hour in consequence of the delay on important public measures. The developments and proceedings today disappointed the expectations of last night, that the session would close in a dull and uninteresting manner. On the contrary, the hours were full of excitement. The danger which threatened the Indian Appropriation bill, the special message of the President on the Navigation laws, and the struggle of the two Houses in the endeavor to pass a measure of temporary relief, coupled with the announcement of the warlike dispatches, were full of eager and almost thrilling interest.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House met promptly at 9 A. M., and the first thing called up was the Senate amendment to the Indian bill. As it had passed the latter body, it was more offensive to the House than ever. But an effort was nevertheless made to concur. After a vigorous debate of half an hour, the motion to concur was lost by more than three to one. The motion to non-concur and appoint another Committee of Conference was then agreed to, though it seemed inevitable that the bill should fail. Messrs. DAWES, ALLISON and HOLMAN were appointed on the part of the House. The Senate immediately agreed to the conference, and appointed Messrs. HARLAN, POMEROY and DAVIS. The Committee went to work on what seemed a hopeless task a little after 10 o'clock. In the meantime, the situation regarding the Indian bill was the subject of lively concern with the President and Cabinet, who were in their chamber in the Senate wing. Secretary COX, Commissioner PARKER, and VINCENT COLLYER, Esq., a member of the Indian Commission, were in earnest consultation, and Gen. COX communicated the very encouraging news of the action of RED CLOUD toward preserving the peace. All the hopes of the situation would be turned to ashes if that Committee did not agree within the next hour. The President regarded the urgency so grave that he intimated that an extra session would at once be called if Congress failed to make the appropriations. He suggested, however, that the session be extended two hours, which would give further opportunity for a favorable result. Just at this moment, word came from the Conference Committee that they were making progress, with a prospect of reaching a harmonious conclusion. The Senate immediately voted to prolong the session until 2 o'clock, and the House did the same.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

In the meantime the House preserved its dignity and integrity in taking up and disposing of the contested election case of REID vs. JULIAN, voting in the end that the seat should be retained by Mr. JULIAN. This settles all but seven of the contested cases out of a total of thirty at the beginning of this Congress. There will be an effort at the next session to enact a law which shall circumscribe the grounds on which contest may be made, and also prescribe that no payment shall be made to contestants except under particular circumstances. Nearly every contestant is now paid from $2,500 to $5,000, and many of them can do nothing better for a year than to engage in such a contest, caring little whether they are successful or not, so long as they are paid. At 12 o'clock the Conference Committee on the Indian bill reported an agreement, and the word quickly flew to the other end of the Capitol. The agreement was soon learned to be in the nature of a neutral compromise, which accepted the bill in all its details, as agreed by the original conference, with a proviso that nothing in it contained should be held to decide or affect the question of the validity of the treaties in dispute, which question goes over for settlement to the next session.

THE WAR NEWS AND OUR SHIPPING.

At a few minutes past 12 the war news was announced in the House, producing intense excitement. The President also received it with an extra puff of smoke, remarking "Now is our opportunity," referring to the Shipping bill hanging in the Senate, threatened with death through the small talk of men whose ideas never grow beyond the narrow groove of their own prejudices. At 12½ the House voted to take a recess until 1¼. Various efforts to put through little *douceurs* to employes and favorites were squelched during the morning, the yeas and nays being invariably called. The House behaved most admirably; and the Senate being in Executive Session all morning, there was no mischief done.

AN ANGRY CONTEST.

At 1¼ the House reassembled, and immediately received the conference report on the Indian bill. An angry scene at once ensued. The Pacific coast members, Messrs. SARGENT and FITCH, denounced the report as a surrender, and asked Mr. DAWES to yield for a few remarks. Mr. DAWES was willing but the House was not. Loud calls for the vote drowned all appeals to be heard. Mr. ELDRIDGE lost his temper, and denounced the ruling of the Chair as outrageous, when he was met with a tumultuous call "to order." The yeas and nays on the report were called for, but the call was not sustained; and the report was agreed to with a shout which made the corridors ring. Mr. DAWES then moved an extension of the hour of adjournment until 5 o'clock, to give time for the enrollment of the bill. As this indicated the failure of the bill unless it was agreed to, another attempt was made to get the yeas and nays, but it failed, and the rules were suspended and the extension agreed to.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At 1¾ o'clock, Gen. PORTER appeared at the door with a message from the President. Attention was quickly directed to this movement, and it was speedily discovered that the President had put in writing for the benefit of the two Houses, his views on the Indian bill and on our shipping interests as affected by a foreign war. He pleaded for peace with the Indians through the bill already passed, and pointed out with much force the crippled condition in which our present Navigation laws would leave us if no amendment was made before adjournment. He suggested an extension of the time for adjournment in order to consider this question, and the passage of a bill which would at least place our present foreign mail facilities beyond interruption by the progress of a great war. The message produced a decided impression, and on motion of Gen. SCHENCK, it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Committee immediately convened, and, after an hour's discussion, decided, by a vote of five to three, that it was inexpedient to take any action. The yeas were Messrs. Blair, McCarthy, Kelly, Maynard and Brooks, while Messrs. Schenck, Hooper and Allison dissented, and recommended a single section providing for the free registry of iron ships of 2,000 tons burden for a period of six months or during the war. A brief but exciting discussion followed, in which Messrs. BLAIR, KELLY, PETERS and LYNCH, reinforced by Mr. JAMES BROOKS and Mr. POTTER, opposed any action as prejudicial to the true interests of American industry. It was the same old argument of protection in a new form, and it was interesting if not comforting to see with what avidity the iron men of Pennsylvania joined hands with the other extreme high tariff men and the handful of ship-builders to defeat this measure. Messrs. ALLISON, SCHENCK, BUTLER and COX appealed eloquently in favor of seizing the opportunity, but it was evident that, though they had a majority, the minority would obstruct the passage of any measure of relief by parliamentary tactics. Mr. NEGLEY moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was negatived—yeas 72, nays 95. Messrs. DICKEY, NEGLEY and BROOKS then began to filibuster, and got the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn, during which Gen. PORTER reported the approval of the Indian Appropriation bill by the President, which was received with a round of applause.

END OF THE SESSION.

Mr. DAWES then moved to the customary Committee to wait on the President, and Messrs. DAWES, SCHENCK and COX were appointed. The roll call went on amid jokes, laughter and general merriment, when, at 4:55 o'clock, Mr. DAWES reported that the Committee had waited upon the President, and that he had directed them to say to the House that he had no further communication to make. Thereupon, pending the announcement of the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, the Speaker declared the second session of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress adjourned without day. Scores of traveling-bags were ready in the cloak-room, and the 5:40 train took forty or fifty members, and the 9 o'clock train to-night half of those that remained.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Senate was in Executive Session today from about 9½ until 2½, and the time, with the exception of a few minutes devoted to concurring in conference reports and receiving messages from the President and from the other House, was occupied with the nomination of Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN for Minister to England. An attempt was made last night to defeat the nomination by taking a recess instead of an adjournment, so that it could not be considered except by unanimous consent. But this proved a failure. When the Executive Session recommenced today, the debate was resumed, and Mr. SUMNER spoke two hours against Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S confirmation. Mr. CONKLING occupied nearly an hour in answering Mr. SUMNER'S objections, and brief speeches were also made on the same side by Messrs. THURMAN, CASSERLY, BAYARD, HOWARD and others. The debate was conducted throughout with good temper and decorum. When the vote was taken it stood 40 for confirmation to 3 against it, the negative votes being HARRIS, SPRAGUE and ROBERTSON; Messrs. SUMNER and WILSON declining to vote. As it has been freely stated, both publicly and privately, that the President removed Mr. MOTLEY in order to revenge himself on Mr. SUMNER for the latter's opposition to the San Domingo treaty, it is proper, though hardly necessary, to state some facts in connection with the matter, which will show how absurd such statements are. When Mr. MOTLEY left here for England he received instructions on the principal question at issue between the two Governments, which instructions were not in consonance with certain views expressed by Mr. MOTLEY prior to his departure, and which views had been disapproved when they were first made known. On his arrival in England Mr. MOTLEY submitted to Lord CLARENDON the views which had been disapproved here, and omitted to submit the views which had been impressed upon him by his Government. This produced a feeling of dissatisfaction here, and from that moment the question of his recall has simply been a question of time. He has been allowed to remain from considerations of a personal character, among which the permanent nature of his domestic arrangements has been one. Some time since he was informed that his resignation would be accepted, and he was requested to answer by cable. To this Mr. MOTLEY made no answer whatever. Subsequently an answer was again asked for, when he declined finally to resign. The original request for his resignation was made long enough before Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S appointment to have enabled Mr. MOTLEY to have tendered it, had he so desired.

THE BILL FOR THE REVIVAL OF SHIPPING.

Almost the whole time of the Senate, after coming out of Executive Session, this afternoon, was occupied with the consideration of the bill for the revival of American shipping, which was taken up in response to the President's message. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made two speeches against it, as unnecessaey, and as certain to destroy the ship-building interest. Mr. WILSON thought that only the gravest reasons could be sufficient to justify the policy proposed, and advocated a shortening of the time within which the issue of American registers to foreign-built ships should be permitted. Mr. CORBETT also thought it would destroy our ship-building interest. Mr. SHERMAN advocated it as the only means by which the opportunity of a foreign war could be seized to restore our commercial supremacy. Mr. CHANDLER said he did not believe the effect of the bill would be to stop American ship-building, and thought those who opposed it would live to regret their action. Some unimportant amendments were agreed to, and Mr. BAYARD at last got the floor and, announcing that it was a measure which would greatly damage some of his constituents, proceeded to speak against time; and refusing to allow a vote to be taken, he held the floor, until the hour of 5 o'clock arriving, the President pro tempore declared that in pursuance of the joint resolution of the two Houses, the Senate stood adjourned *sine die*.

The Appropriations.

The following, with what appears on the second page of this paper, completes the list of appropriations made at the second session of the Forty-first Congress:

THE NAVY.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1871:

For paying mileage and transportation of officers and seamen	$7,000,000 00
Contingent expenses of Navy Department	125,000 00
Bureau Yards and Docks—salaries of civil employes at Navy-yards	166,424 00
Contingent expenses of Bureau	500,000 00
Bureau Equipment and Recruiting—Equipment, vessels, coal, &c	1,500,000 00
Civil establishment at the navy-yards	33,280 00
Contingent Expenses Bureau	125,000 00
Bureau of Navigation—Miscellaneous expenses	215,000 00
Bureau of Ordnance—Fifteen-inch guns	70,000 00
Gunpowder	100,000 00
Labor at navy-yards	200,000 00
Repairs, &c	35,000 00
Experiments in ordnance	800 00
Expenses Torpedo Corps	60,000 00
Civil establishment	16,000 00
Bureau of Construction.	
Expenses receiving ships	80,000 00
Preservation iron-clads	150,000 00
Coast defenses	80,000 00
Tools and machinery	100,000 00
Sheds for timber and ships	100,000 00
Repairs vessels abroad	250,000 00
Transportation	50,000 00
Materials by contract	100,000 00
Materials by purchase	250,000 00
Labor in navy-yards, &c	2,000,000 00
Purchase and preservation of timber	800,000 00
To enable the Secretary of the Navy to discharge liabilities provided for by contracts made previous to March 4, 1869	515,960 00
Civil establishment	56,400 00
Bureau of Steam Engineering, repairs of machinery, boilers, tools, labor, &c	1,000,000 00
Civil establishment	40,400 00
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, provisions, commutation, &c	781,00 000
Civil establishment	15,285 00
Contingent expenses	75,000 00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, support of Medical Department	51,000 00
Repairs of laboratory, hospital, &c	40,000 00
Civil establishment	50,000 00
Contingencies	30,000 00
Naval Academy, pay of professors and others	58,856 00
Watchmen, mechanics and laborers	54,054 00
Repairs and improvements	10,000 00
Contingent expenses	67,430 00
Marine Corps.	
Pay and subsistence	$731,467 00
Provisions	135,991 00
Clothing	50,000 00
Military stores	7,000 00
Transportation	15,000 00
Repairs	1,000 00
Contingencies	50,000 00
Total	$18,828,965 00

THE INDIANS.

An act making appropriations for the Indians for the year ending June 30, 1871, approved July 15, 1870:

Contingencies of Indian Office	$57,100 00
Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches	316,000 00
Orickarees, Gros Ventres, &c	41,000 00
Assinaboines	30,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegons	50,000 00
Indians of Willamette Valley	55,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	57,900 00
Chickasaws	300 00
Bois Fort band of Chippewas	156 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior	70,873 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi	47,901 00
Chippewa Indians, other bands	11,680 00
Chippewas, Lake Vinnie Bagoshirk band	16,663 66
Chippewas of Red Lake	33,790 00
Choctaws	24,637 90
Confederated tribes of Oregon	13,600 00
Creeks	179,170 04
Crows	132,010 00
Delawares	25,118 25
Allied tribes in Washington Territory	14,000 00
Flatheads and confederated tribes	33,000 00
Gros Ventres	30,000 00
Iowas	75,000 00
Kansas	10,000 00
Kickapoos	10,000 00
Klawath, eight Modoc Indians	19,100 00
Makah tribe	86 00
Menomones	16,779 06
Miomies, of Kansas	11,500 00
Mimis, of Indiana	11,064 89
Miomies, Elk River	1,100 00
Molels	2,000 00
Mixed Shoshones and Bannocks	25,000 00
Navajoes	184,000 00
Nesperce Indians	41,104 00
Nishqually and other tribes	9,200 00
Northern Cheyennes and Araphoes	113,776 00
Owaha	21,000 00
Osages	16,500 00
Ottawas and Chippewas, of Michigan	54,000 00
Ottawas and Missouri	9,000 00
Pawnees	12,030 00
Poncas	17,507 00
Pottawattomies	23,622 42
Pottawattomies of Hawn	400 00
Guayporos, &c	10,760 00
River Crows	30,000 00
Rogue River Indians	557 50
Sacs and Foxs of the Mississippi	7,870 00
Sacs and Foxs of the Missouri	3,000 00
Seminoles	28,500 00
Senecas	2,660 00
Senecas, of New-York	11,902 50
Senecas and Shawnees	2,000 00
Senecas and Shawnees, mixed	124,022 06
Shawnees	5,000 00
Shoshones	21,000 00
Shoshones and Bannocks	66,079 08
Barmocks	63,075 00
Shoshones and Barmocks in Idaho	40,000 00
Sisseton and Waffeton, &c., Sioux	50,000 00
Six Nations, of New-York	4,500 00
Sioux of Dakota and other tribes	16,886 00
Sisseton and Sontee Sioux	50,000 00
Sklallans	14,500 00
Utes, Junitah, Yompa bonds, &c	24,320 00
Capote Utes	81,720 00
Umpaguas	5,550 00
Umpagas of Oregon	2,450 00
Wicheta and Affiliated bands	40,000 00
Walla Walla and Umatilla tribes	18,700 00
Winnebagoes	287,595 05
Snakes Wall Pah-pe tribe	2,000 00
Yankton tribe of Sioux	75,000 00
Deneral incidental expenses of the Indian service	447,150 00
Surveying Indian reservations	444,000 00
Supplies at Fort Berthold	63,203 05
Interest on Indian trust funds	103,767 43
Kickapoos and other Indians	165,000 00
Claim of G. E. Ward	8,000 00
J. E. Taffan	1,101 65
Miscellaneous	38,391 37
North Carolina Cherokees	2,500 00
Removal Osages to reservation	50,000 00
Compensation to Osages for damages	30,000 00
Total	$6,064,551 30

ADDITIONAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

(In addition to those printed on second page.)

House of Representatives, folding documents, &c., joint resolution approved March 16, 1870	$49,910 00
One year's salary to the late E. M. Stanton; joint resolution approved March 18, 1870	6,000 00
Deficiencies in salaries United States Ministers; act approved April 13, 1870	106,375 00
Compensation and mileage members New-Mexico Legislature; act approved April 13, 1870	15,000 00
Publishing in pamphlet form and in newspapers; act approved April 13, 1870	3,600 00
Improvement DesMoines Rapids; act approved April 13, 1870	200,000 00
Expenses Committee Banking and Currency; act approved Jan. 30, 1870	3,000 00
Naval deficiencies in Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair; act approved Feb. 24, 1870	2,000,000 00
By this act 3,000,000 unexpended balances were also covered into the Treasury.	
Expenses of Committee on Military Affairs, investigating sales of cadetships, act approved Feb. 24, 1870	3,000 00
Total miscellaneous	$3,155,168 18

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Appropriated.	Am't Asked for in Estim'e.
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	$17,821,894 60	$26,729,118 23
Deficiency	4,443,552 13	3,345,408 71
Consular and diplomatic	1,048,347 00	968,650 00
Post-office	26,288,993 00	26,306,093 00
Army	29,320,367 22	33,512,483 55
Fortifications	1,264,750 00	4,396,400 00
Rivers and harbors	3,925,900 00	7,761,900 00
Pensions	30,000,000 00	30,490,000 00
Military Academy	314,869 20	332,246 20
Navy	18,828,908 62	24,598,277 37
Indians	6,064,551 30	5,048,334 51
Sundry civil expenditures	13,383,873 64	19,597,808 59
Supplemental defic'cy, '71	1,989,956 75	4,000,000 00
Miscellaneous items	3,155,168 18	1,246,285 00
Total	$157,851,131 64	$188,334,005 16

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British Parliament—Red River Affairs Debated—The Yacht Regatta—Troubles in Ireland—Father Gavazzi on His Way to America.

LONDON, July 15.—The House of Lords today insisted on their amendment to the Irish Land bill, and appointed a committee to set forth their reasons therefor. The House of Commons today engaged in desultory debates on the Red River affair and the concession of British territorial rights in Gambia. Continental matters absorbed all the attention of Lords and Commons. Little business was done, and both Houses were counted out at an early hour. The trial of the alleged Fenian conspirators, DAVITT and WILSON, is now in progress in the Court of Queen's Bench.... The second days' regatta of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, resulted in the victory of the cutter *Vampire*. The *Nellie* came in first, and the *Vampire* second. The prize was awarded to the latter, on allowance of time for tonnage.

DUBLIN, July 14.—A desperate riot between the Orangemen and the Catholics occurred today at Aughnacloy. A Deputy Master of the Orange organization was killed, and many persons were wounded.

PARIS, July 15.—Father GAVAZZI has arrived in Paris, en route to the United States to attend the Evangelical Council.

Tornado in Columbia County—Great Destruction of Property—Churches Damaged—A Severe Hail-Storm.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 15.—A severe tornado, accompanied with hail, passed over this county, yesterday afternoon, doing serious damage to the crops, fruit-trees, fences and buildings. In Kinderhook, the steeple of the new Reformed Church was blown down, damaging the building to the amount of over $6,000. Other buildings were damaged to a considerable extent. In Ghent the Reformed Church was much damaged, and the glass was broken from a number of other buildings. In Ancram there was a general havoc among the hay-stacks, fruit-trees and grain. Large forest trees were uprooted and fences swept away. A number of workmen in the fields were seriously injured by hail-stones.

Nearly every town in the county has suffered more or less. It was the severest gale that has visited this county for twenty years.

CURRENT NOTES.

A colored man who had killed a white man in Beaufort, S. C., has been found guilty of murder by a jury composed entirely of negroes.

A boy in Lima, Mich., ran away from school to go fishing and got drowned, thereby giving to school teachers a new point against the truants.

A man in Troy 103 years old, hauls a wagon about the streets in the capacity of scavenger. He is a French Canadian by birth, and his name is PICKARD.

Trinity College and the hospital in Hartford, Conn., are to receive about $40,000 each from the bequest of the late CHESTER ADAMS, of that city.

Two young ladies of the name of JOHNSON, living near Dallas, Texas, are cultivating twenty-four acres of cotton with their own hands. The labor question in the South is in course of solution.

A newspaper away down in Lewiston, Me., says that a gentleman in Bath has a curious silver coin bearing the date of 1533, which, with 1,600 others, was plowed up in a field in Castine about twenty years ago.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* completes its hundredth year today, and the proprietors are going to celebrate by a grand dinner. They have a perfect right to do so if they don't violate the Liquor law.

A policeman in Bangor, Me., is said to have a dog who keeps him company on his watch every night. The faithful animal, after spending the day in his own way, invariably makes his appearance at his master's post at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Californians are continually praising their genial climate, but here comes a report in one of their own papers of a frost in July, which killed all the vegetables and froze the ground to the depth of an inch. This occurred in Steptoe Valley.

There are forty-seven newspapers published in Arkansas, of which only three are daily. In politics they are thus classified by one of the number: Twenty Democratic, eleven Republican, four liberal Republican, eight Radical Republican and three independent.

The Key West *Dispatch* says that fleets of sponging vessels have returned to that port from their cruises well loaded. The aggregate worth of the new sponge in the market there is stated to be $30,000. The supply about the Keys is nearly exhausted.

A vigorous young man in Pittsburg, Penn., named WM. BLOCKER, has lately beaten his father in an unmerciful manner and hauled him about the house with a rope. The filial youth has been arrested on a charge of assault and battery, entered by his father.

A lady in Centre Falls, R. I., claims to have in her possession the musket with which ISRAEL PUTNAM shot that wolf. She says her husband obtained it many years ago, and its history can be traced directly to that doughty old General. Wonder if it is the only copy in existence.

They have some tremendous water-melons in Texas. An editor having received a present of one of these, says it was almost as large as a barrel and was filled with a delicious ruby-colored pulp. These are called "ice cream water-melons," and are quite appropriate as presents to editors.

An insane youth in Sacramento became possessed with the idea that he belonged to the canine species, but as he at the same time claimed a strange lady standing in the depot as his mother, his conduct was regarded as insulting, and he was arrested. He is, however, said to be a harmless lunatic.

A woman near Quincy, Ill., has been weeping continually for over three weeks. Her husband and the doctors have been trying every means to stop the lachrymal flow, but she refuses to be comforted, and sits and silently weeps. A good subject for sentimental poetry, but not agreeable to have about the house.

The famous marksman, Mr. WINKLE, has found an imitator at Rondout, N. J., who, attempting to take aim at a bird, discharged his gun into the face of a companion, and destroyed the sight of both his eyes. The man's name is BEST, but that has no reference to his skill with the rifle.

A Mrs. JOHN TENNEY, of Littleton, Mass., celebrated her one hundredth birthday on the 9th inst. with a very pleasant party of some sixty of her descendants and friends. She was in very cheerful mood, and entertained her company in a sociable manner. Her long life is said to have been industrious and exemplary, and its twilight is cheerful and happy.

That shower of little toads has provoked some controversy in Ohio. A learned professor says that they came down from a "higher sphere," and is laughed at for his pains, whereupon a man, named CURTIS, comes boldly to his support, and declares that he has often seen them fall not only all about but on the top of his head. Possibly he is confused in his sensations.

A man in Castroville, Cal., prepared some poison in as tempting a form as possible, and laid it out-doors for the rats which infested his premises. The rats wisely let it alone, but some stupid hogs appropriated it and died. Some Chinamen appropriated the dead carcasses of the hogs and took their turn at the poison. It made them awfully sick, but they didn't die.

The Elmira *Advertiser* tells about three daring youths who set out from that village the other day for Baltimore, by water, in a skiff. They took along three baskets of champagne, a keg of lager beer, demijohns, blankets, ropes, and one loaf of bread. A small quantity of bread for this intolerable deal of champagne baskets, demijohns and beer kegs.

Cincinnati, in its several departments, employs 1,733 persons, to whom it pays annually $1,372,697. 456 persons run the public schools, 278 are policemen, 145 firemen, 167 clean the streets, 252 run and 96 improve the water works, 208 repair streets, 73 keep the hospital going, 46 are in the city infirmary, 37 look after the public health, and then they have 63 regular city officials, and others miscellaneously employed.

A man named THOS. SHERWOOD, in Morgan County, Mo., filed a bill a few days ago for a divorce. He avers that his wife JULIA has at divers times beaten and struck him and threatened to take his life; she has moreover turned him out-doors and refused to live with him, taking her leave of him with a blow upon the head with a stick of wood and the flourishing of a carving-knife, with which she declared she would kill him if he ventured to return. Poor man; let him have a divorce by all means.

Burning of Chemical Works in South Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, July 8.

At 7:20 o'clock last evening, the watchman at CHAPPELL & LEARY'S Chemical Works, situated at the foot of Cross-street, South Baltimore, discovered flames issuing from a portion of the works known as the acid chamber, a building wherein were manufactured muriatic and other acids. The structure was a one-story one, 150 feet in length and 60 feet in width, and, in less than five minutes after the fire had been discovered, the entire building was enveloped in flames, and by the time the firemen could reach the scene of disaster another frame building, 130 feet in length and 30 in width, and a two-story frame building, 150 feet in length and 100 feet in width, were completely within the embrace of the angry fire. Several other frame structures within the inclosure of the works proper also fell a prey to the devouring element, and the firemen seeing their efforts were powerless to quench the seething vitriol, the burning white lead, varnishes, lamp-black, putty, paints, &c., directed the streams of their engines upon the surrounding property, thereby greatly lessening the destruction of other buildings. The two acid chambers were lined with zinc, and filled with a large quantity of material in the crude state, and at one time a report was circulated that there was a large quantity of saltpeter stored in one of the burning buildings. This announcement caused for a few moments a panic, but the firemen quickly repaired there, and dashing into the building removed the saltpeter to a place of safety. The flames raged with such fierceness that at times the firemen were driven from their positions, and many of them had the skin blistered upon their faces and hands. As the fire progressed a dense volume of smoke passed over the city, and when night set in great crowds of persons assembled at points along Gay and Frederick streets, where a good view of the conflagration was had. The chemical works and contents, including a large quantity of machinery, were totally destroyed; but in the absence of either member of the firm no information as to the exact loss could be ascertained last night. It is known, however, that the firm was fully insured, and that they held policies in the German, Firemen's and Equitable offices. Competent judges last night estimated the loss upon the stock and buildings at from $75,000 to $100,000. During the progress of the fire the firemen experienced considerable difficulty from a meager supply of water, the plugs furnishing but a limited supply, and more than ordinary vexations occurred from the bursting of hose. It is thought that the fire was caused by what is known as a "back draft" in one of the acid chambers, the flames being forced from the furnace upon a pile of dry wood that had been piled in close proximity to the door of the furnace. This, however, is only conjecture by persons who claimed to be acquainted with the premises.

NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Bills Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress—Expenses for the Fiscal Year, and Deficiencies of the Last.

The following are the various appropriations made at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress, closed yesterday, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, for deficiencies for the year 1870, and for miscellaneous purposes:

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1871, approved July 12, 1870.

For compensation and mileage of Senators	$400,000
For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate	118,872
For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz.: stationery and newspapers, clerks to committees, pages, horses and carryalls, fuel, plumbing, gas-fitting, ventilation, furniture, labor, folding documents, packing-boxes, temporary clerks, and miscellaneous items	116,000
For reporters for both Houses for the *Congressional Globe*	8,800
For Capitol Police	42,800
For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates	325,000
For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House	147,907
For the contingent expenses of the House	247,282
For the public printing	1,501,014
For the library of Congress	36,280
For the Botanic Garden	16,296
For the public buildings and grounds in Washington City	48,384
For the Court of Claims (of which $100,000 is to pay judgments which may be rendered by said court during 1870-71)	134,340
For compensation of the President, Vice and Staff, and contingent of the office	65,800
For the Secretary of State, two assistants, clerks, messengers, laborers, watchmen, and contingent expenses of his office	119,826
For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of States and Territories	75,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, two assistants, clerks, messengers laborers and watchmen, machinists, engineers, storekeepers, gas-fitters, plumbers, laundresses and char-women attached to said office	334,940
For compensation of the supervising architect, assistants, photographers, clerks, messengers, laborers and watchmen in his office	27,240
For compensation of the First Controller, clerks, messengers, laborers and watchmen, &c	77,320
Second Controller, &c	136,780
Commissioner of Customs, &c	36,960
First Auditor, &c	58,280
Second Auditor, &c	384,280
Third Auditor, &c	329,640
Fourth Auditor, &c	76,520
Fifth Auditor, &c	50,900
Sixth Auditor, &c	228,880
Treasurer of the United States, &c	189,480
Extra compensation to clerks, &c	10,000
Register of the Treasury and clerks, messengers, laborers and watchmen	84,520
For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Assistant, and the clerks, messengers and laborer in his office, (including $1,000 for purchase of law-books)	23,000
For compensation of the chief clerk of the Light-house Board, clerks, messengers and laborers, &c	7,760
For compensation of the Controller of the Currency, deputy clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	92,860
For compensation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Deputies, Solicitor, Heads of Divisions, clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers in his office	395,560
For dies, paper, and for stamps	200,000
For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, supervisors, detectives and store-keepers, together with the various expenses of carrying into effect the several acts providing internal revenue, excepting items otherwise provided for, and for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of or conniving at the violation of the Internal Revenue laws	7,100,000
For temporary clerks of the first-class	40,000
For incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department and the several bureaus for copying, translating, advertising, binding, sealing, and extra clerk hire, stationery, furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, matting, rugs, repairs and renovations, fuel and light for all the buildings in the United States under the control of the Treasury Department, and for miscellaneous items	157,500

For the Independent Treasury.

In the office at New-York—For Assistant Treasurer, $8,000; for Deputy, $3,000; clerks, messengers, porters, watchmen and detectives, $146,000	157,000
In the office at Boston—For Assistant Treasurer, $5,000; clerks, messengers, &c., $23,000	28,000
In the office at San Francisco—For Assistant Treasurer, in addition to his salary as Treasurer of the Branch Mint, $1,500; clerks, messengers and watchmen, $17,700	19,200
In the office at Philadelphia—For Assistant Treasurer, in addition to his salary as Treasurer of the Mint, $1,500; clerks, messengers, watchmen, &c., $34,823	36,323
In the office at St. Louis—For Assistant Treasurer, $5,000; clerks, messengers, and watchmen, $10,800	15,800
In the office at New Orleans—For Assistant Treasurer, $4,000; clerks, messengers, and watchmen, $13,840	17,840
In the office at Charleston, S. C.—For Assistant Treasurer, $4,000; clerks and assistant messengers, $4,120	8,120
In the office at Baltimore—For Assistant Treasurer, $5,000; clerks and messengers, $6,440	11,440
In the office at Chicago—For cashier, clerks, messengers, &c	8,240
In the office at Cincinnati—For cashier, clerks and messengers	7,200
In the office at Louisville—For cashier, clerks and watchman	5,420
In the office at Pittsburg—For cashier, clerks and watchman	3,920
In the office at Santa Fe—For depositary clerk and watchman	3,920
For compensation to special agents to inspect the several offices of deposit of the United States	6,000
For contingent expenses for collector, keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue	50,000
For checks and certificates of deposit and other blanks for the several offices of the Independent Treasury of the United States	8,000

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES.

Mint at Philadelphia—For salaries, wages and incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage	188,500
Branch Mint at San Francisco—For salaries, wages and incidental and contingent, including wastage	250,045
Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado—For salaries, wages and incidental and contingent, including wastage	31,400
Branch Mint, Carson City, Nevada—For salaries, wages, chemicals, charcoal and chapparal	91,800
Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C	4,492
Assay Office, New-York	115,700

GOVERNMENTS WITH TERRITORIES.

Arizona—For salaries	$12,000	
For contingent expenses	1,000	
For interpreter and translator	500	
For compensation and mileage and contingent of the Legislative Assembly	20,000	33,500
Colorado—For salaries, contingent expenses and compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly		32,800
Dakota—For salaries, contingent expenses and compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly		32,180
Idaho—For salaries, contingent expenses and compensation and mileage of the Legislative Assembly		36,000
Montana—For salaries, contingent expenses, and compensation and mileage of the last Legislative Assembly		36,000
New-Mexico—For salaries, contingent expenses, and for interpreter and translator		13,500
Utah—For salaries and contingent expenses		16,000
Washington—For salaries and contingent expenses		13,500
Wyoming—For salaries and contingent expenses		13,300

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, assistant clerks, messengers and laborers in his office	37,540
For twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building and bureaus	14,400
For stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, repairs, salary of engineers and assistants, packing and distributing public documents, and compiling the Triennial Register and miscellaneous	44,000
For the Commissioner of Education, clerks and messengers, stationery and contingencies of the bureau	14,400
For the Commissioner of the General Land Office, (to be paid out of unexpended balances.) Recorder, principal clerks, clerks, draughtsmen, messengers, packers and laborers, and expenses of cash system, maps, diagrams, furniture and repairs of furniture, miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents, and contingent expenses arising out of the Swamp Land act, in all	234,360
For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, clerks, female copyists, messenger and laborer, and for blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights and miscellaneous items, including two newspapers in said office	65,280
To the Commissioner of Pensions, clerks, female copyists, messengers and laborers, and for stationery and miscellaneous items, and for detection and investigation of frauds practiced against the Pension Office	377,940
For compensation of Commissioner of Patents, Assistant Commissioner, Examiners, Librarian, machinist, clerks, messengers, laborers and watchmen in his office	399,100
For contingent expenses	90,000
For printing, photographing, &c	50,000
For Surveyor-General of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office	4,500
Of Florida	4,500
Of Minnesota	8,300
Of Dakota	8,300
Of Kansas	8,300
Of Colorado	7,000
Of New-Mexico	7,000
Of California and Arizona	14,000
Of Idaho	3,000
Of Nevada	7,000
Of Oregon	6,500
Of Washington	6,500
Of Nebraska and Iowa	8,300
Of Montana	6,000
Of Wyoming	7,000
For Surveyor-General of Utah and the clerks in his office	7,000
Recorder of land titles at St. Louis	500
For clerks in the Land Office, Topeka, Kan	5,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of Commissioner, clerks, entomologist, chemists, statistician, Librarian, botanist, engineer, carpenter, messengers, watchman and laborers in his office	70,870
For collecting statistics, compiling and arranging matter for reports	15,000
For purchase and distribution of seeds	30,000
For experimental garden	10,000
For miscellaneous items	28,750

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of Postmaster-General, three Assistants, Superintendent of Money-order System, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Chief of Division of Dead-letter Office, clerks, messengers, laborers and watchmen	332,420
For stationery and miscellaneous items	57,802

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of Secretary of War, clerks, messengers, and laborers	46,520
For compensation of Adjutant-General, clerks and messengers	90,480
For compensation of Quartermaster-General, clerks, messengers and laborers	171,760
For compensation of Paymaster-General, clerks, messengers, &c	74,680
For compensation of Commissary-General, clerks, messengers and laborers	34,880
For compensation of Surgeon-General, clerks, messenger and laborer	17,360
For compensation of Chief-Engineer, clerks, messengers and laborers	25,560
For compensation of chief clerk of Ordnance Office, clerks and messenger	24,240
For compensation of clerks in office of Military Justice	5,100
For compensation of clerks in Signal Office	2,800
For compensation of clerks in office of Inspector-General, and of clerks in office of Inspector of the Military Academy	3,400
For expenses of building occupied by the War Department, for watchmen, labor, fuel, lights and miscellaneous	14,570
For expenses of building occupied by the Paymaster-General, for watchmen, labor, fuel, lights and miscellaneous	17,790
For expenses of building corner of Seventeenth and F streets	4,570
For contingent of said building	12,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of Secretary of the Navy, Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate, Chief Clerk and the clerks, messengers, &c., in the office	35,680
For Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Civil Engineer, clerks, &c	19,280
For Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, clerks, &c	15,400
For Chief of Bureau of Navigation, clerks, &c	9,860
For Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, clerks, &c	13,080
For Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, clerks, &c	16,480
For Chief of Bureau of Steam-Engineering, clerks, &c	11,260
For Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, clerks, &c	18,260
For Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, clerks, &c	8,460
For watchmen and laborers for Navy Department Building	11,040
For stationery, &c., for the different Bureaus	10,250
For labor, fuel, lights and miscellaneous expenses of building occupied by Navy Department	11,040

JUDICIARY.

For salaries in the office of the Attorney-General, stationery and contingent expenses	47,540
For the Chief-Justice and nine Associates	60,500
For nine Circuit Judges	45,000
For Reporter of the Supreme Court	2,500
For Marshal	3,500
For District Judges of the United States	168,500
For Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and associates, and Judge of the Orphans' Court	19,000
For District-Attorneys of the United States	18,550
For District Marshals of the United States	11,300
For traveling expenses of Judges Tenth Circuit	1,000
For Warden of the jail in the District of Columbia	2,000
For expenses of expedition to the North Pole under Capt. Hall	50,000
Total	$17,821,894

DEFICIENCIES FOR 1870.

Act approved April 20, 1870, appropriates for deficiencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

Treasury Department.

For additional pay of assistant engineer, laborers and watchmen	$8,346 00
For additional pay of three watchmen	830 00
For fuel and lights for various public buildings	25,000 00
For contingent expenses of Treasury Department and several Bureaus	12,000 00
For casual and necessary repairs, buildings under Treasury Department	40,000 00
For expenses of suits in the Court of Claims arising from captured and abandoned property cases	40,000 00
For Internal Revenue Bureau, for dies, paper, stamps, and incidentals, including $30,000 for clerks	330,000 00

Senate.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses and carryalls, miscellaneous items and furniture and repairs	$28,000 00

House of Representatives.

For cartage in Post-office department of House	$3,000 00
Contingent and miscellaneous	3,825 00
For *Congressional Globe* and Appendix	15,600 59
For reporters of Senate and House for the *Congressional Globe*	8,000 00
For expenses incurred by investigating Committees of the House of Representatives, &c., viz.:	
Committee on Post-offices, &c	$2,000 00
Military Affairs	4,000 00
Elections	26,416 05
Ways and Means	5,772 52
Foreign Affairs	6,870 30
Judiciary	3,584 08
Decline of American Commerce	2,000 00
Ninth Census	3,143 78
Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment	5,000 00
Amounting in all to	$58,786 73

Public Printing.

For the public printing	$95,000 00
For the public binding	105,000 00
For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives	15,000 00
Total	$215,000 00

Public Grounds.

For work on the Capitol extension and grounds, and repairing the Capitol building	$20,000 00

Public Buildings.

For continuing the construction of Court-house and Post-office building, New-York City	1,000,000 00
Boston	500,000 00
Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal	150,000 00
Marine Hospital, Chicago	100,000 00
Custom-house, St. Paul, Minn	25,000 00
Appraiser's stores, Philadelphia	40,000 00
Custom-house, Charleston, S. C	25,000 00
For repairs of Custom-house, New-Orleans	25,000 00
Savannah, Ga	15,000 00
Mobile, Ala	15,000 00
Richmond, Va	25,000 00
Marine Hospital, Portland, Me	10,000 00
For continuing construction Custom-house, Portland, Me	30,000 00
Custom-house, Cairo, Ill	10,000 00
Custom-house, Detroit, Mich	1,500 00
Court-house, Des Moines, Iowa	24,573 00
Court-house, Madison, Wis	30,000 00
Court-house, Portland, Me	20,000 00
For paving, grading, &c., Custom-house, Ogdensburg, N. Y	5,000 00
Post-office and Court-house, Springfield, Ill	12,000 00
For balconies to Custom-house, Bangor, Me	5,000 00
For purchase of additional land for the Custom-house, Castine, Me	600 00
For stone work, west center stairway Treasury building	7,500 00
For files-rooms under porticos of Treasury building	9,500 00
For furniture for Custom-house and the offices therein at Bangor, Me	$12,000 00
Ogdensburg, N. Y	15,000 00
Des Moines, Iowa	12,000 00
Springfield, Ill	15,000 00
Wiscasset, Me	3,500 00
For furnishing and repairing President's house	25,000 00
Repairs of green-house	1,000 00
For furniture for Treasury Department	4,275 00

Interior Department.

Pension Office—For navy pensions to widows and others	80,000 00
For contingent of the office	10,000 00
For pay of laborers and messengers	5,000 00
For rent of building on G and Eighth streets	10,000 00
Indian Office—For pay of interpreters	9,525 00
To pay James B. Hubbell for construction of Fort W. T. Sherman, &c	11,792 51
To pay for surveying Navajoe Indian reservations and others	37,393 00
To provide food for Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians	10,000.00
Patent Office—For additional pay to fifty-three female copyists to make their pay $900 each per annum	10,600 00
For additional pay to forty laborers	4,800 00
Land Office—Salaries of Surveyor-Generals, clerks and incidental expenses of the offices in Louisiana, Montana, Florida, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, California, Nevada and Wyoming	17,671 58
For pay of Warden of Jail in the District of Columbia	700 00
For House of Correction for Boys	12,000 00
For survey of grounds and river near the Aqueduct Bridge, in the District of Columbia	3,960 00
For the preliminary expenses of the ninth census	200,000 00
For the expenses of the first census of Wyoming Territory	1,500 00

War Department.

For expenses of reconstruction in the First Military District	$75,000 00
In the Fourth Military District	200,000 00
In the Fifth Military District	110,000 00
For secret service fund, being only a transfer to settle accounts of disbursing officers	75,000 00
For contingencies of the army	50,000 00
For expenses of the recruiting service of the regular army	50,000 00
For rent of building occupied by the Paymaster-General	6,000 00
For watchmen, laborers, firemen and fuel, for the building corner of F and Seventeenth streets	5,720 00
For expenses of the observation and report of storms, by telegraph, and signal stations on the Northern lakes and seaboard	15,000 00
To enable the Surgeon-General of the Army to pay for the care of sixty transient paupers, at the Providence Hospital, D. C., balance due under contract	6,000 00

Navy Department.

For fuel for the Marine Corps	$10,000 00
For contingent for the Marine Corps	21,691 00
For finishing additional quarters for midshipmen at the Naval Academy	30,000 00

Post-office Department.

For blank books, fuel, stationery, lights, &c., for the General Post-office Building, including the Sixth Auditor's office	$27,000 00
For additional pay of laborers	1,800 00
For additional pay of watchmen	1,080 00
For additional pay in the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department	1,320 00

Miscellaneous.

For supply of new vessels for the Coast Survey	$60,000 00
For sick and disabled seamen	100,000 00
To pay H. Hamlin, Collector of Customs and Superintendent of lights, balance due	2,238 60
To pay B. B. French, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, balance due	873 83
For nine Circuit Judges of the United States, to reside in circuit	25,686 00
For additional salary of Chief-Justice and two associates of the Territory of Utah, and compensation and mileage of the Legislature	18,000 00
For compensation and mileage of Legislature of the Territory of Washington, and for offices, clerks and contingent expenses	8,676 00
For paper, printing and binding for same	6,000 00
For payment of T. F. McElroy, for public printing during year ending June 30, 1867	3,844 44
For printing and binding the laws and journals of the last session of the Legislature of Dakota Territory	5,000 00
To pay indebtedness of the Territory of Idaho to Joseph Miller and others	10,483 19
For lighting the President's House and public grounds	8,000 00
For pay of lamp-lighters, plumbing, &c	1,000 00
For pay of five watchmen in Reservation No. 2	600 00
For pay of clerks in the office of the Controller of the Currency	1,766 66

Recapitulation of Deficiencies.

Treasury Department	$456,170 00
Senate and House of Representatives	58,425 59
Expenses of Investigating Committees	58,786 73
Public printing, binding, &c	215,000 00
Capitol extension	20,000 00
Public buildings	2,272,448 00
Interior Department	224,912 09
Ninth Census preliminary expenses	200,000 00
War Department	592,720 00
Navy Department	61,691 00
Post-office Department	31,200 00
Territorial Governments	52,003 63
Fund for sick and disabled seamen	100,000 00
Coast Survey, new vessels	60,000 00
Miscellaneous	40,165 09
Total	$4,443,552 13

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC.

Act approved July, 1870, making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic service for the year ending June 30, 1871.

For salary of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain and France	$35,000
To Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China and Italy	96,000
To Chili, Peru and Japan	30,000
For Ministers Resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Ecuador, New-Granada, Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Japan, Salvador and Venezuela	142,500
For Minister Resident at the Argentine Republic	7,000
For Minister to Uruguay, accredited also to Paraguay	11,250
Consuls-General at Hayti and Liberia	11,500
For salaries of Secretaries of Legation, as follows:	
At London and Paris	$5,250
At St. Petersburg, Madrid, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, Rio Janeiro, and Mexico, $1,800 each	12,600
For salaries of Assistant Secretaries of Legation at London and Paris	4,000
For salary of the Secretary of Legation acting as interpreter to the Legation to China	5,000
For salary of the Secretary of Legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter	3,000
For salary of the interpreter to the Legation to Japan	2,500
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and all contingent expenses of all Missions	100,000
For salaries of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Commercial Agents and thirteen Consular Clerks, including loss by exchange thereon	376,663
For interpreters to the Consulates in China, Japan, Siam and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon	5,800
For salaries of the Marshals for the Consular Courts in Japan, including that at Nagasaki, and in China, Siam and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon	7,700
For statuary, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange	60,000
For expenses for interpreters, guards and other matters at the Consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem and Beirut, in the Turkish Dominions	3,000
For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of same, including loss by exchange	9,000
The expenses under the Neutrality act	20,000
The expenses incurred under instructions of the Secretary of State of bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto, including loss by exchange	5,000
For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries	10,000
For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck	5,000
For payment of the sixth annual installment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, and interest	60,584
For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the Convention with Mexico of July 4, 1868	20,000
Total amount	$1,048,347

POST-OFFICE.

Act approved July, 1870, making appropriations for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1871.

For transportation of the mail inland	$13,506,893
For transportation of the foreign mail	480,000
For pay of postmasters	5,000,000
For pay of clerks in post-offices	500,000
For pay of letter-carriers	1,250,000
For pay of blank agents and assistants	8,000
For mail depredations and special agents	125,000
For postage stamps and envelopes	520,000
For ship, steam-boat and way letters	8,200
For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers	140,000
For mail-locks, keys and stamps	40,000
For wrapping-paper	35,000
For twine	35,000
For letter balances	3,400
For office furniture	2,500
For advertising	40,000
For miscellaneous payments, including balances due foreign countries and to post-masters for rent, light, fuel and incidental expenses, registered packages and official envelopes for post-masters, fees to United States attorneys, marshals and clerks of Court	850,000
For post-route maps	20,000
For money transferred by post-masters and deposited in the Treasury on postage receipts	1,000,000
Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1870, out of any money in the Treasury:	
For steam-ship service between San Francisco, Japan and China	$500,000
For steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil	150,000
For steam-ship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands	75,000
Total amount, including the million transferred	$26,288,993

THE ARMY.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy, one, and for other purposes.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits	$472,000
For pay of the army	11,000,000
For commutation of officers' subsistence	1,722,308
For commutation in lieu of forage for officers' horses	2,000
For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants	212,082
For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	200,000
For subsistence in kind for regular troops and employes	4,013,977
For contingencies of the army	80,000
For army medical museum	5,000
For the library of Surgeon-General's office	3,000
For expenses of Commanding General's office	5,000
For expenses of the signal service of the army	5,000
For regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department	$4,500,000
For the general and incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department	800,000
For mileage of officers	50,000
For meteorological observations, and giving notice on northern lakes and seaboard of approach and force of storms	50,000
For transportation of the army	5,000,000
For commutation of officers' quarters	750,000
For ordnance service	150,000
For national cemeteries	300,000
Total	$29,320,367

FORTIFICATIONS.

For Fort Preble, Fort Gorges and Fort Scammel, in Portland Harbor, Me	75,000
For Fort Independence	53,000
For Fort Warren	100,000
For Fort Winthrop	69,000
For Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New-York	46,000
For Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York	80,000
For fort on Willett's Point, East River, New-York	90,000
For Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York	52,000
For Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York	16,000
For Battery Hudson, New-York Harbor	30,000
For Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania	55,000
For Fort Delaware, Delaware	37,000
For battery at Finn's Point	33,500
For a fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Harbor, Cal	100,000
For fort at Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, Cal	100,000
For fort at Sleatrey Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal	50,000
For contingencies and preservation and repair of fortifications for which there may be no specific appropriation available	150,000
For construction of sea coast mortar batteries at existing defensive positions	75,000
For surveys for military defenses	100,000
Total	$1,264,750

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Superior City Harbor, Wisconsin	$40,000
Ontonagon Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan	10,000
Marquette Harbor, Lake Superior	25,000
Green Bay Harbor, Wisconsin	17,500
Manitowac Harbor, Wisconsin	20,000
Sheboygan Harbor, Wisconsin	15,000
Milwaukee Harbor, Wisconsin	40,000
Racine Harbor, Wisconsin	10,000
Kenosha Harbor, Wisconsin	10,000
Michigan City Harbor, Indiana	25,000
New-Buffalo Harbor, Michigan	5,000
Port Washington Harbor, Wisconsin	15,000
Aux Becs Scies Harbor, Michigan	10,000
Manistee Harbor, Michigan	20,000
Pere Marquette Harbor, Michigan	10,000
Pentwater Harbor, Michigan	10,000
White River Harbor, Michigan	20,000
Muskegan Harbor, Michigan	10,000
Grand Haven Harbor, Michigan	10,000
Black Lake Harbor, Michigan	10,000
Saugatuck Harbor, Michigan	16,000
South Haven Harbor, Michigan	10,000
St. Joseph Harbor, Michigan	15,000
St. Mary's Falls Canal and St. Mary's River, Michigan	150,000
Au Sable River, Michigan	15,000
Saginaw River, Michigan	1,500
St. Clair Flats, Michigan	16,500
Clinton River, Michigan	5,000
Toledo Harbor, Maumee Bay, Ohio	50,000
Sandusky City Harbor, Ohio	10,000
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio	20,000
Conneaut Harbor, Ohio	6,000
Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania	20,000
Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, Penn	15,000
Dunkirk Harbor, New-York	25,000
Buffalo Harbor, New-York	80,000
Olcott Harbor, New-York	10,000
Charlotte Harbor, New-York	12,000
Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York	8,000
Big Sodus Harbor, New-York	5,000
Little Sodus Harbor, New-York	5,000
Pultneyville Harbor, New-York	5,000
Oswego Harbor, New-York	50,000
Ogdensburg Harbor, New-York	15,000
Plattsburg Harbor, New-York	10,000
Burlington Harbor, Vermont	25,000
Upper Mississippi River, and removing snags and dredging	35,000
Wisconsin River	100,000
Minnesota River	10,000
Preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, and the navigation of the Mississippi River above the same	50,000
Des Moines Rapids	400,000
Rock Island Rapids	150,000
Illinois River	100,000
Mouth of the Mississippi River	300,000
Mouth of the St. John's River, Florida	15,000
Falls of the Ohio River and Louisville Canal	250,000
Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas Rivers	150,000
Ohio River	50,000
Hudson River, New-York	40,000
Removing obstructions in East River, New-York, including Hell Gate	250,000
New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut	15,000
Connecticut River	40,000
Providence River, Rhode Island	5,000
Pawtucket River, Rhode Island	8,000
Breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island	30,000
Boston Harbor, Massachusetts	100,000
Hyannis Harbor, Massachusetts	12,000
Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts	10,000
Taunton River, Massachusetts	10,000
Merrimac River, Massachusetts	25,000
Kennebunk River, Maine	5,000
Saco River, Maine	10,000
Portland Harbor, Maine	10,000
Kennebec River, Maine	15,000
Navigation at the "Gut," opposite Bath, Maine	10,000
Union River, Maine	15,000
Penobscot River, at Bangor and below, Maine	15,000
Willamette River, at Portland and to mouth of river, Oregon	31,000
Tennessee River, above and below Chattanooga	80,000
Wilmington Harbor, Delaware	15,000
Westport Harbor, Connecticut	2,500
Galveston Harbor, Texas	25,000
Enlargement of harbor facilities at Chicago, Ill., and for a harbor of refuge	150,000
Harbor and bay of Mobile, Ala	50,000
Examination and surveys for improvement of the north and north-west lakes and rivers, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for contingencies of rivers and harbors	150,000
For removing obstructions near Charleston, S. C	7,500
For removing obstructions in the channel of Cape Fear River, N. C	100,000
Improvement of Potomac River between Long Bridge and Georgetown, D. C	50,000
Of James River, Va	50,000
Of Bayou Teche, La	17,500
Deepening ship canal in the Patapsco River in Chesapeake Bay, &c	42,900
Total	$3,925,900

PENSIONS.

Act approved July, 1870, for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1870:

For army invalid pensions	$9,837,500
For Revolutionary pensions and pensions of widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of soldiers	19,680,562
For navy invalid pensions	147,463
For navy pensions to widows, &c	334,475
Total	$30,000,000

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

An act relating to expenses of delegation of Sioux Indians in Washington	$50,000 00
Acts appropriating to pay awards of Courts in cases of vessels captured, &c.:	
To owners of British schooner *Dashing Wave* and her cargo	$239,540 38
British vessels the *Volant* and *Science*	174,983 80
British schooner *Sybil* and cargo	52,621 09
British vessel the *Flying Scud* and cargo	55,464 12
British vessel the *Labuan* and cargo	141,902 59
Schooner *S. L. Davis*	21,371 20

THE NEW TARIFF.

The following are the tariff provisions of the new Tax bill, as finally passed, except the transportation clauses, which we printed yesterday:

SECTION 21. *And be it further enacted*, That after the 31st day of December, 1870, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duties, that is to say:

On teas of all kinds, 15 cents per pound.

On coffee of all kinds, 3 cents per pound.

On chicory, succory, dandelion-root, and acorn coffee, raw, ground, burned, or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, 5 cents per pound.

On cacoa, or cocoa, 2 cents per pound.

On cocoa leaves or shells, 1 cent per pound.

On ground or prepared cacao, or cocoa, 5 cents per pound; and on chocolate, 7 cents per pound.

On all molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

On tank-bottom, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concentrated molasses, 1½ cents per pound.

On all raw or muscovado sugar not above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, 1¾ cents per pound.

On all raw or muscovado sugar above No. 7 Dutch standard, and on all other sugars not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, 2 cents per pound.

On all other sugars above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, 2¼ cents per pound.

On all other sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 2¾ cents per pound.

On all other sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 3¼ cents per pound.

On all sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered and granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that samples shall be taken by inspectors from the hogshead, box or other package, in such a manner as to represent a true average of the contents of the package, and from a sufficient number of packages of the same mark in each and every invoice, so that the samples on which the classification is made shall be a fair average in quality of the sugar imported under that mark; and the classification shall be adjudged on the entire mark accordingly; and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom-house weigher by scoring the figures indelibly on each package. *And provided further*, That all syrup of sugar, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

On all wines imported in casks containing not more than 22 per cent. of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding 40 cents per gallon, 25 cents per gallon; valued at over 40 cents and not over $1 per gallon, 60 cents per gallon, valued at over $1 per gallon $1 per gallon, and in addition thereto, 25 per cent. ad valorem. On wines of all kinds imported in bottles, and not otherwise herein provided for, the same rate per gallon as wine imported in casks; but all bottles containing one quart, or less than one quart and more than one pint, shall be held to contain one quart; and all bottles containing one pint or less shall be held to contain one pint, and shall pay in addition three cents for each bottle.

On champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, $6 per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint; and $3 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint; and $1 50 per dozen bottles containing one-half pint each or less; and in bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $2 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle: *Provided*, That any liquors containing more than 22 per cent. of alcohol, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States: *And provided further*, That wines, brandies and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of 3 cents for each bottle; no allowance shall be made for breakage unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count and certified by a Custom-house Appraiser, and so much of section 59 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2, 1799, as provided for allowance for leakage and breakage, is hereby repealed.

On brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon. *Provided*, that each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine or liquors of any kind imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1868.

On cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, vermuth, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon. *Provided*, that any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States.

On pimento, and on black, white and red or Cayenne pepper, 5 cents per pound. On ground pimento, and on ground pepper of all kinds, 10 cents per pound.

On ginger root, 2 cents per pound. On ginger, ground, 5 cents per pound. On cinnamon and nutmegs, 20 cents per pound. On mace, 25 cents per pound. On cloves, 5 cents per pound. On clove stems, 3 cents per pound. On cassia and cassia vera, 10 cents per pound. On cassia buds and ground cassia, 20 cents per pound. On all other spices, 20 cents per pound; ground or prepared, 30 cents per pound.

On corsets, or manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for corsets, when valued at $6 per dozen or less, $2 per dozen; when valued over $6 per dozen, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On eyelets of every description, 6 cents per 1,000.

On ultramarine, 6 cents per pound.

On wools on the skin, the same rates as on other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

On flax straw, $5 per ton.

On flax not hackled or dressed, $20 per ton; on flax hackled, known as "dressed line," $40 per ton.

On hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp, not otherwise provided for, $25 per ton.

On the tow of flax or hemp, $10 per ton.

On jute, sunn, coir, and Sisal grass, $15 per ton. On jute butts, $6 per ton.

On cotton bagging, or other manufactures, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, or other material, and valued at 7 cents or less per square yard, 2 cents per pound; valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 3 cents per pound.

On iron in pigs, $7 per ton.

On cast scrap-iron of every description, $6 per ton. On wrought scrap-iron of every description, $9 per ton, provided that nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured.

On sword blades, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On swords, 45 per centum ad valorem.

On steel railway bars, 1¼ cents per pound; and on all railway bars made in part of steel, 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That metal cemented, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever former description, shall be classed as steel: *Provided*, That round iron in coils, three-sixteenths of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not so coated, and all descriptions of iron wire, and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise specifically enumerated and provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire, bright, coppered or tinned: *And provided further*, That steel commercially known as crinoline, corset and hot steel wire, shall pay duty at the rate of 9 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem.

On rough or unfinished grindstones, $1 50 per ton; on finished grindstones, $2 per ton.

On freestone, sandstone, granite, and all building or monumental stone, except marble, $1 50 per ton.

On all sawed, dressed or polished marble, marble slabs and marble paving tile, 30 per centum ad valorem, and in addition 25 cents per superficial square foot not exceeding two inches in thickness; if more than two inches in thickness, 10 cents per foot in addition to the above rate for each inch or fractional part thereof in excess of two inches in thickness; *Provided*, That if exceeding six inches in thickness, such marble shall be subject to the duty now imposed upon marble blocks.

On hair-cloth of the description known as hair-seating, eighteen inches wide or over, 40 cents per square yard; less than eighteen inches wide, 30 cents per square yard. On hair-cloth known as crinoline-cloth, and on all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

On hair-pins made of iron-wire, 50 per centum ad valorem.

On aniline dyes and colors, by whatever name known, 50 cents per pound, and 35 per centum ad valorem.

On buttons and on ornaments for dresses and outside garments made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted, or goats' hair, 50 per centum ad valorem.

On silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicates, a ½ cent per pound.

On sporting gun-wads of all descriptions, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On nickel, 30 cents per pound; on nickel oxide, and alloy of nickel with copper, 20 cents per pound; on manufactures or articles of nickel, albata, or white metal, argentine, German silver and the like mixed metals, and of aluminum and its alloys, 45 per centum ad valorem.

On watches, watch cases, watch movements, parts of watches and watch materials, 25 per centum ad valorem. On watch jewels, 10 per centum ad valorem.

On live animals, 20 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That animals specially imported for breeding purposes, from beyond the seas, shall be admitted free, upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, actually owned by persons immigrating to the United States with their families from foreign countries, and in actual use for the purposes of such immigration, shall also be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *And provided further*, That all animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing associations, shall be admitted free of duty upon bond being first given, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition that the full duty hereinbefore imposed shall be paid in case of the sale of any such animals in the United States.

On oranges, lemons, pine-apples and grapes, 20 per centum ad valorem; and on limes, bananas, plantains, shaddocks, mangoes and cocoa-nuts, 10 per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made for the loss by decay on the voyage, unless the said loss shall exceed 25 per centum of the quantity, and the allowance then made shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of 25 per centum of the whole quantity.

On zante, or other currants, and prunes and plums, 2½ cents per pound.

On neat's-foot oil, and all animal, whale, seal and fish oils, 20 per centum ad valorem. On oil made of linseed or flax-seed, 30 cents per gallon, 7½ pounds of weight to be estimated as a gallon. On hemp-seed and rape-seed and other oil-seeds of like character other than linseed or flax-seed, ½ cent per pound.

On linseed or flaxseed, 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds weight: *Provided*, That no drawback shall be allowed on oil cake made from imported seed.

On sesame-seed oil or cenne oil, and cotton-seed oil, 30 cents per gallon.

On sesame-seed, 10 per centum ad valorem.

On opium $1 per pound.

On opium prepared for smoking, and on all other preparations of opium, not otherwise provided for, $6 per pound: *Provided*, That opium prepared for smoking, and other preparations of opium, deposited in bonded warehouse, shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

On morphia, and on all salts of morphia, $1 per ounce.

On cotton thread, yarn warps or warp yarn, not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound; valued at over 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at over 60 cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at over 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound; and in addition to said rates of duty 20 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the 31st of December, 1870, in addition to imported articles now by law exempt from duty, and not herein otherwise provided for, the following articles hereinafter enumerated and provided for shall also be free:

Acid, arsenious, crude. Acid, nitric, not chemically pure. Acid, muriatic. Acid, oxalic. Acid, picric and nitro-picric: *Provided*, That carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty. Arsenic. Arconite, root, leaf and bark. Agaric. Alkanet root. Alekengi. Albumen and lactarine. Amber, gum. Aloes. Aniline oil, crude. Ammonia, crude. Amato, seed. Argols, crude. Asbestos, not manufactured. Articles imported for the use of the United States: *Provided*, That the price of the same did not include the duty.

Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported: *Provided*, That proof of the identity of such articles be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if such articles were subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded. And all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed prescribing regulations in regard to such importations are hereby repealed.

Bamboos, unmanufactured. Barks, viz.: Quilla, Peruvian, Lima, calisava, and all cinchona barks, Canella alba, pomegranate, croton, cascarilla, and all other barks not otherwise provided for. Belladonna, root and leaf. Bromine, bitter apples, colocynth, coloquintida, berries, nuts and vegetables for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for in this act. Bells broken and bell-metal broken, and fit only to be re-manufactured; bones, crude, not manufactured; bones, ground and calcined; bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers; books which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years. Brimstone, crude. Burr-stone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill-stones. Buchu leaves.

Citrate of lime. Colombo root. Cantharides. Castor or castoreum. Catechu or cutch. Catgut or whip-gut, unmanufactured. Coal, anthracite. Coculus indicus. Conian cicuta or hemlock-seed and leaf; cudbear; collections of antiquity, specially imported, and not for sale; chalk and cliffstone, unmanufactured; cork-wood, or cork-bark, unmanufactured; cornelian, unmanufactured; cuttle-fish bone.

Diamond dust or bort; dragon's blood.

Eggs; emery ore or rock, not pulverized, not ground; esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.

Fibrin, in all forms. Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption. Fish for bait. Flint and ground flint stones. Foliæ digitalis. Fashion plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored, plain. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

Glass, broken in pieces, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured. Guano and other animal manures. Gums—Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape, Australian, gum benzoin or benjamin, gum copal, Sandarac, Damar, gamboge, Cowrie, mastic, shellac, tragacanth, olebanum, guiac, Myrrh, bdellium, garbanum and all other gums not otherwise provided for. Gutta-percha, crude.

Goat-skins, raw. Horse and cow-hair, not cleaned or dressed. Hoofs, horns and horn-tips. Hide cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock. Hemlock bark. Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf.

Iodine, crude. Ipecac. India-rubber, crude and milk of. Ivory and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured.

Jalap. Jet, unmanufactured. Juniper and laurel berries. Kryolite.

S Lac, crude, seed, button, stick, shell or dye. Lava unmanufactured. Leeches. Life-boats and life saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

Liquorice root. Litmus and all litchens, prepared or unprepared. Logs, and round, unmanufactured timber, not otherwise provided for, and ship timber.

Madder root of all kinds, ground, and ground mungeet or Indian madder. Manna. Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude. Musk and civit, crude, in natural pod.

Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre.

Oak bark. Ore of antimony, or crude sulphuret of. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared. Orchill or archill, in the weed or liquid.

Palm nuts and palm nut kernels. Palm and cocoa-nut oil.

Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists. *Provided*, That the fact of such production be verified by the certificate of any Consul or Minister of the United States indorsed upon the written declaration of the artist. *And provided further*, That all paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production and property of an American artist, now held for payment of duties in any Custom-house of the United States, shall be surrendered to such artist without payment of duties or charge, upon his affidavit filed in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury that the same are the production of such artist.

Paintings, statuary, fountains and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any State, or to any municipal corporation.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments and preparations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings and etchings, specially imported in good faith, for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Household effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign countries, which have been in actual use abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale, not exceeding the value of $500.

Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanical Garden. Platinum vases or retorts for chemical uses, or parts thereof. Potassa, muriate of.

Quassia wood.

Rags of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, and paper waste, or waste or clippings of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste bagging. Rhubarb. Resins, crude, not otherwise provided for. Rose leaves.

Saffron and safflower. Sarsaparilla, crude. Seaweed, not otherwise provided for. Scammony or resin of scammony.

Sandal-wood. Seeds: cardamon, carraway, coriander, fenugreek, fennel, cummin and other seeds not otherwise provided for. Senna, in leaves. Shells of every description, not manufactured. Shrimps or other shell-fish. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy. Silkworm eggs. Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science, and not for sale. Squills of [illegible] sweepings of silver or gold.

Tapioca, [illegible] or cassada; tea-plants; turtles.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wood-ashes, and ley of, and beet-root ashes; woods, viz., poplar or other woods for the manufacture of paper; worm-seed, Levant.

Xylonite or Xylotile.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for, and adapted to be used for, steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And also, that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam-plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use, free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the word "saltpeter," as used in section seven of the act of March 3, 1863, allowing drawback of duty on foreign saltpeter manufactured into gunpowder in the United States, and exported therefrom, shall be construed to mean the element of niter so used, whether it be the nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted* That section 15 of the act approved July 14, 1862, entitled "An act increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and section 4 of the act in amendment thereof, approved March 3, 1865, be, and the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, steamer, boat, barge, or flat belonging to any citizen of the United States trading from one port or point within the United States to another port or point within the United States, or employed in the bank, whale, or other fisheries, shall hereafter be subject to the tonnage tax or duty provided for in said acts, and the proviso in section 103 of the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, requiring an annual special tax to be paid by boats, barges, and flats, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all provisions of existing laws whereby any tax or duty is laid upon bequests or devises, or transfers by deed, grant or gift, made or intended to take effect after the death of the grantor, of any real or personal property, in trust or otherwise, for public uses, of a literary, educational, or charitable character, or upon any real or personal estate which may become subject to any trust as aforesaid under any past or future disposition, which, if made in favor of an individual, would confer on him a succession, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and no taxes heretofore levied thereunder, but not paid, shall be collected.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where tobacco is required to be put up in wooden packages as provided by section 62 of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to allow the same to be put in metallic packages; provided, that they shall be constructed with such corrugations for receiving and protecting the revenue stamps as the Commissioners may approve.

The Summer Trotting Meeting at Buffalo Park.

The Summer meeting of the Buffalo Park Association promises to be a brilliant affair.

The directors have greatly improved the buildings and grounds for the comfort and accommodation of the public. As before announced, a new stand has been erected east of the private stands. It is covered, 120 feet long, and will be reserved exclusively for ladies with gentlemen. The judges' stand is removed back on the home-stretch eighty feet, thus enabling horses, after receiving the word, to get fairly settled to their work before reaching the first turn.

The track is in fine condition and appears to have been shaved to a smooth surface. An inside track of almost three-fourths of a mile is completed and kept soft for exercise and slow work. Buffalo is famous for its cool Summer breezes and comfortable nights. Its location between Lakes Erie and Ontario, where there is a constant current of air, renders its August weather delightful. Our hotels will be in readiness to accommodate the large influx of strangers expected in the city during the meeting. The hotels and stables at the Cold Springs and near the Park are much improved, and owners of horses, trainers, drivers, &c., will be amply provided for. The following is the programme:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Purse No. 1.—$2,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:34; first horse, $1,200; second horse, $500; third horse, $300.

Purse No. 2.—$4,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:27; first horse, $2,000; second horse, $1,000; third horse, $600; fourth horse, $400.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Purse No. 3.—$20,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:30; first horse, $8,000; second horse, $4,500; third horse, $3,000; fourth horse, $2,500; fifth horse, $2,000.

Purse No. 4.—$1,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:50; first horse, $600; second horse, $300; third horse, $100.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

Purse No. 5.—$4,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:24; first horse, $2,000; second horse, $1,000; third horse, $600; fourth horse, $400.

Purse No. 6.—$1,000; dash of five miles in harness, for all horses; first horse, $600; second horse, $300; third horse, $100.

Purse No. 7.—$1,500; for horses that have never beaten 2:40; first horse, $900; second horse, $450; third horse, $150.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

Purse No. 8.—$7,000; for all horses; first horse, $4,000; second horse, $2,000; third horse, $1,000.

Purse No. 9.—$1,500; for double teams; first team, $900; second team, $450; third team, $150.

Personal.

Lieut.-Gov. Marye, Senators French and Courtenay, Hon. J. R. Thurman, Hon. R. A. Miller, Hon. Lewis Marshall, Major Walk and Dr. Campbell, of Virginia, are at the Coleman House; Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; Hon. Geo. K. Weeks, of Little Rock; Hon. Henry W. Gardner, of Providence, and Col. R. S. Archer, of Richmond, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. G. M. Corse, of Chicago; Hon. C. W. Noble, of Detroit; Hon. Clay Hay, of Illinois; Dr. Johnson, of Montreal, and Hon. William McAlpin, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Ira G. Hoitt, of San Francisco, and Hon. E. C. Lorentz, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE ORANGE FUNERAL.

Imposing Demonstration of Force by the Police—The Peace Preserved with a Trivial Exception.

The precautions of Superintendent JOURDAN to avert a riotous demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of Orangeman FRANCIS WOOD were fully published in the TIMES of yesterday, and the mere announcement of the preparations would have been sufficient in ordinary cases to prevent violence, but in this case so aggressive was the rancor excited by the events of Tuesday, that but for the actual presence of the Police there is no doubt that the Elm Park outrage would have been more than equaled yesterday.

The funeral was announced to move from the residence of the deceased, No. 623 East Ninth-street, and No Surrender Lodge of the American Protestant Association, of which deceased was a member, was summoned to attend it. The members deferred to the popular feeling, and omitted to give their enemies any provocation for an attack, appearing without the insignia of their order and without music. They were dressed simply as citizens, and the most vindictive of their enemies sought in vain for an excuse for demonstrations of any kind. But these enemies were gathered in hundreds about the house, scowling and dangerous in appearance, but easily held in perfect quiet by the large force of Police which Superintendent JOURDAN had caused to be assembled there at noon, under the command of Capt. BENNETT, of the Eleventh Precinct. So strong were the Police in numbers and so admirably were they arranged, that there was not the slightest demonstration of any kind, not even a taunting word, when the coffin was brought out, on which was the Orange regalia of the deceased. The procession was quickly formed, two double platoons of Police under Capt. COPELAND in front, next the hearse, with Superintendent JOURDAN walking beside the horses, then the Orange Lodges on foot, then a large number of carriages two abreast, followed by four double platoons under Capts. BENNETT and MOUNT, the whole being flanked on both sides, from front to rear, with double files of Police officers. The procession was therefore environed by stalwart guardians of the peace with the Superintendent of Police walking at the post of danger, and there was, with few exceptions, not a man in the crowd who dared even murmur in the face of this display of force.

The cortége moved steadily and almost without incident over the prescribed route, Avenue B to Tenth-street, thence to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue and the Bowery to Catharine-street, and through that street to Catharine-street ferry. At Bleecker street some little excitement was caused for a moment by a cry and rush which proved to be due to one JAMES LUCKEY, a thief, who had taken advantage of the general absorption of attention in the passing procession, to enter the store No. 325 Bowery, and rob the till of a small amount, but was detected and arrested by a Fifteenth Precinct officer and locked up.

Superintendent JOURDAN was not content with the display of physical power, but to further guard against danger, and be prepared for it if it should come, he had the entire detective force, under Capt. KELSO, deployed in front and on the flanks in citizens dress to bring him timely warning of danger if it should be discovered. This, with the moral power of 460 policemen as a cordon for the hearse and mourners, prevented any but one single attempt to assail the cortége. When the hearse reached the corner of Oak and Catharine streets, one infuriated man threw a brick at it and struck it, but he was immediately seized by the Police and hurried away to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. At James-slip there was some hooting, but with these exceptions there was no attempt to disturb the peace.

After the hearse, with the carriage, had been safely placed on board the ferry-boat, and left the slip on the way to Green-Wood Cemetery, the Lodge, escorted by the Police in sufficient numbers to prevent interference, returned to Cooper Institute, when the men composing it dispersed and the Police were dismissed. The force which was thus successfully used to preserve the peace, was composed of the reserves of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts.

FUNERAL OF JOHN GARDNER.

At 6 P. M. Thursday, the body of JOHN GARDNER, who died on that day at Bellevue Hospital, from wounds received during the riot, was borne to his late residence, No. 524 West Thirty-seventh-street. Anxious to remove any cause of further annoyance, the friends of the deceased had provided for a private burial, and yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the body was carried for interment to Green-Wood Cemetery, only a few of his special friends assisting at this last tribute of respect.

Edith O'Gorman on the Elm Park Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Sun* of July 15, I was forcibly struck with the sentiment expressed by an "Unprejudiced Irishman" in defense of the Elm Park riot. He says the American Protestant Association have inscribed on their banner, "Down with Popery!" Does the "Unprejudiced Irishman" know what the motto "Down with Popery!" means? It means down with oppression and slavery! down with ignorance and degradation! down with idolatry and superstition! down with licentious priests and extortioners! down with bloody inquisitions and gunpowder plots! "Do the Catholics display any such aggravation?" Catholics display a spirit of tyranny in their efforts to rule America with their motto, down with freedom and liberty! down with free schools and the Bible! down with science and progress! down with intelligence and enlightenment! down and to death with heretics, and all who refuse to believe the Pope infallible! down with independence and free speech! (Witness their attempt to shoot down a defenseless woman for the crime of speaking the truth in Madison, N. J.)

Another correspondent, "Constant Reader," says: "After the rebellion of 1798 by the Government under WILLIAM PITT, the enemy, Protestant England, had unhappy Ireland at her mercy, and the world knows how she has been victimized since." The world does know how Ireland is victimized by the theology of Rome, which is the bud and blossom that turns everything it touches into the decay of death and slavery! Pope ADRIAN IV., NICHOLAS BREAKSPEARE, by a Papal grant in the twelfth century, sold Ireland, my native country's inheritance, to England; therefore I bring the charge of Ireland's enslavement against Roman Catholicism, hence the down-trodden Ireland of today, bankrupt and insolvent from her internal enemy, priestly rule, Catholic serfdom and thraldom! See the priest-ridden Irishman, kneeling at the shrine of a gigantic superstition, throwing its deadly night-shade over the spring of action, chilling the vigor of patriotism in his breast. Until Irishmen free themselves from the soul-slavery of the Romish faith, they must not cheat themselves with the dream of an Irish Republic—more fruitless in conception than the discovery of the North-west Passage. The old Milesian Monarchs must rest uneasy in their tombs at the un-Irish compromise made by their descendants to Romish Catholicism, and yet they are blind and see not! Let the Irish throw off the yoke of Catholicism and its train of evils and errors, and they immediately are an emancipated people, a free and independent nation. Let Ireland sweep from its soil Catholic superstition and ignorance, and write its name in letters of gold, take its ancient stand among the enlightened nations of the earth.

I would rather my country would beat itself to death against the bars of captivity than its Irish soul should succumb to Popish slavery, or grace any longer the triumphal car of the Pope! Will American Protestants tamely permit Catholic Ireland to reign supreme in this free country, and bring forward in America another RAVAILLAC assassinating an enlightened "Prince of Orange?" Rome says, "It is but a question of time," this matter of Catholic supremacy in the United States. American citizens, remember the warning of LAFAYETTE, "If this Republic ever came to destruction, it would be from Catholic rule." Very respectfully,

EDITH O'GORMAN.

FRIDAY, July 15, 1870.

Colored Grammar School No. 3—Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises and semi-annual distribution of certificates for regular and punctual attendance, correct deportment and diligence in study at the Colored Grammar School No. 3, on West Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, took place yesterday morning. The school numbers, in the grammar department, Mr. CHARLES L. REASON, Principal, about 100 pupils, and in the primary department, Miss CATHARINE A. THOMPSON, Principal, about 130 pupils, while the number of teachers in each of the two departments is four. Mr. REASON conducted the exercises, which were of an interesting character and very creditable both to the teachers and pupils. A large audience witnessed the exercises. School Commissioner WM. WOOD, from the Committee of the Board of Education on Normal, Evening and Colored Schools, and Assistant School Superintendent J. H. FLANNING were present. The former distributed the testimonials of merit, and both delivered encouraging addresses to the pupils. Mr. CHARLES A. DORSEY, Principal of the Colored Grammar School No. 1 of Brooklyn, also addressed them in a similar manner. The number of testimonials distributed was about thirty.

A PUBLIC LOSS.

Resignation of Superintendent Jourdan—His Reason for the Act.

Superintendent JOURDAN has become disgusted with the trials and exigencies of his position, and has determined to resign. So fixed is he in this decision that he has authorized the statement to be made that he intends to forward his resignation at once to the Board of Police.

It is due to Superintendent JOURDAN that the public should be informed of the reasons which have induced him to take this step. The assertion that the resignation was caused by the displeasure of the Commissioners at his conduct in connection with the Elm Park riot is no less puerile than false. Those most familiar with JOURDAN know that he became disgusted with his task before he had been two weeks in office, and at that early day he was often heard to say that he felt like putting on his hat, walking out of the office and never coming back. The riot and its accompanying circumstances were simply the last straw of a constantly increasing load. Briefly, Superintendent JOURDAN gives as the reason of his resignation, that he has failed to receive the sympathy of his subordinates in his task of improving the force, that there is a general apathy and lack of discipline throughout the force, which he finds himself powerless to remove, and that the Board of Police, not consulting him in making appointments, he is held responsible for the conduct of imbeciles whom he did not put into the Department, and cannot get out of it.

Mr. JOURDAN has been subjected to innumerable annoyances and discouragements since he assumed the office of Superintendent of Police. He found the force in a thoroughly demoralized condition, and, being a strict disciplinarian, he set a high standard for the force, which he set himself to reach. He was foiled at every step by the distrust and incapacity of the Captains, the inefficiency and indifference of the patrolmen, and the political influences everywhere dominant in the Department, through the manner of appointments by the Board of Police. JOURDAN found, or thought he found, that he was struggling in vain against these adverse powers. He is one of those men who will admit nothing is done so long as anything remains to be accomplished, and although the force had begun to improve in his hands, he could not admit that he had made any progress until he had reached perfection. Therefore the simple truth is that being a conscientious officer, he has determined to retire from a service which he believes he cannot make adequate to the public wants.

The Police Commissioners will be placed in a most awkward dilemma by the presentation of the resignation. They will, of course, seek to escape, by refusing to accept it, but if JOURDAN insists, they will be in a most deplorable plight. The Commissioners are divided evenly, in a political sense, but when, as a result of the bargaining at Albany, last winter, Mr. KENNEDY was compelled to retire, there was no difficulty whatever in filling the place. Mr. JOURDAN was pre-eminently fitted for it. All parties had faith in him, and there was general and unfeigned acquiescence in the action of the Commissioners in naming him for the post. But now the case is entirely different. There is no prearranged programme to be carried out; nor is there any one so high in public confidence that he can secure a majority of the Commissioners for his elevation to the place. The only possible solution of the difficulty will be that one of the two Republican Commissioners shall join with BOSWORTH and BRENNAN in naming the successor.

Howard Mission Picnic Excursion.

On Thursday the children of this Mission, with their teachers and parents, to the number of over 600, turned out on a picnic excursion to Clifton, N. J. They had been invited there by friends in Passaic, who made provision for their entertainment. The day was pleasant, the grounds delightful, the supply of food and the personal services and attentions of friends from Passaic all that were needful to the full enjoyment of the occasion. It was a great day for the children, and seemed to be equally so to their entertainers, one prominently active individual testifying that to feed children who enjoyed it as those did was the happiest work he ever did. It would be hadly just to say that the Mission was out in rather larger force than had been looked for, for there was no want of supplies, and yet when the great company came pouring out of the cars, and streamed up toward the grounds, there were some expressions of surprise at its magnitude. The providers of the entertainment certainly deserve great credit for their large-hearted hospitality, especially as this was the second affair of the kind that they had got up for poor children of New-York City within a few weeks. At several times during the day there was singing by the children for the entertainment of the friends who had so kindly provided for their enjoyment, and before leaving a vote of thanks by hearty acclamation for what they had received. The large party was passed out and returned to the City with no mishap to mar the pleasure of the day.

Crimes and Casualties.

GEORGE H. POST, of Bergen, N. J., visited this City on Thursday last, and during the evening met KITTY HARRISON, who persuaded him to visit CHARLES SMITH'S liquor-saloon in Canal-street. While there the liquor overcame him and he became drowsy. Taking advantage of his condition KITTY, as she says, at the suggestion of SMITH, relieved POST of $192 in money, giving SMITH $100 as his share. When POST woke up he missed the money and demanded it, but neither person knew aught of it. POST called on a Police Officer, when KITTY admitted taking the money and handing $100 to SMITH; but SMITH denied the whole story. They were, therefore, both arrested, and yesterday morning committed for trial at the Tombs by Justice HOGAN. POST was sent to the House of Detention for safe keeping.

Detective Officers DOLAN and VAN BUSKIRK yesterday arrested THOMAS DEMPSEY, alias "Paddy the Boy," THOMAS J. HEDGER, alias "Cockney," and THOMAS KELLY, alias "the Kid," all notorious thieves, in Baxter-street, with a case of shoes in their possession, which the officers believe to have been stolen. Upon making inquiries it was ascertained that the articles had been stolen yesterday morning from the store of AARON CLAFLIN & CO., No. 18 Murray-street. The prisoners were taken to the Tombs and fully committed for trial.

WALTER BURKE, aged sixteen, of Hester-street, was fully committed yesterday, at the Tombs, for breaking into the premises of GEORGE W. READ & CO., Nos. 168 to 172 Centre-street, on the night of July 14, and stealing wearing apparel, &c., to the value of $55. When seen, BURKE had a portion of the property in his possession, but threw it away shortly before being arrested.

The body of an unknown man was yesterday washed ashore on the north-western part of Governor's Island, and by request of the military authorities was removed to the Morgue.

On Sunday last, LIZZIE IRVING, aged six years, while swinging in the yard of No. 199 West Houston-street, lost her balance and fell heavily on her head, producing concussion or inflammation of the brain, from the effects of which she died on Thursday last.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of DANIEL MOONEY, aged thirty, late of No. 320 East Thirty-sixth-street, who died of *meningitis*, caused by the extreme heat accelerated by intemperance. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

ANNE MCCONNELL and an unknown man entered JOSEPH ROSENBURG'S clothing-store, No. 535 Hudson-street, on Thursday evening, on pretense of buying a pair of pantaloons. While the man was examining them and bargaining with the salesman, ANNE managed to get out with $58 worth of cloth—not unobserved, however. She was immediately pursued, and overtaken. She was brought before Justice FOWLER, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for examination.

JOHN GRAHAM was arraigned before Justice FOWLER, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having taken $10 from the till of JOHN RINDE, No. 602 Eighth-avenue. He was held for examination.

Crops on Long Island.

WHEAT.—For twenty years wheat has not been so entirely free from the many causes of blight—such as rust, weevil, scab, &c.; and although the Winter was an exceedingly open one, the grain was not, using a farmer's phrase, Winter-killed. The yield, per acre is unusually large, and the heads are well filled with plump kernels. The number of acres planted will be fully as great as in any previous year.

CORN.—The corn crop on the island, although at one time fear was entertained that it might be injured by the drought, has now, on account of the copious showers of the past week, passed all danger.

Potatoes and oats are doing finely. The only crop which will be less this year than previous years is the hay crop, but what there is of it is good, as nearly the entire crop was harvested without being wet.

The Spiritualists Picnic at Elm Park.

The Society of Progressive Spiritualists, of this City, held their annual picnic at Elm Park, yesterday. As early as 10 o'clock in the morning, ladies and gentlemen, of Spiritualistic tendencies, with their children, began to arrive at the Park in goodly numbers, and the throng kept constantly increasing throughout the day. The time from 10 A. M., till 1 P. M., was spent in social intercourse, and in rambling around among the shade trees and shrubbery that stud the Park so thickly. At 1 P. M. all adjourned for dinner. After this was over an address on the beauties of Spiritualism was delivered by Rev. MOSES HOWE, of Indiana, after which a Mrs. ADAMS entertained the company, which had assembled on the large dancing platform, with a song, "Under the Daisies." Mr. J. W. VAN NAME then made a short address, the burden of which was that the spiritualistic theory was capable of giving great consolation to its believers in this life, by bringing them nearer to, and into communion with, their loved ones gone before. Mr. ADAMS and Mrs. P. E. FARNSWORTH then sang a duet—"Spirit Voices," which was beautifully rendered and was loudly applauded. A Mr. HIGGINS then spoke briefly on spiritualistic subjects, after which Mr. E. P. FARNSWORTH gave a comic poetical recitation, entitled "Riches and Poverty." This was loudly applauded. The company then began the saltatorial programme, and dancing was kept up till 10 o'clock in the evening, when all retired to their homes, after having enjoyed a day of recreation unmarred by any mishap.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 15.

By Judge Brady.

Amelia A. Roll *vs.* Archibald A. Roll; judgment of divorce granted on the report of the referee; the custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

Carter vs. Kain; motion denied.

Lewis *vs.* Freund; see memoranda of decision.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter to remove certain actions by Mark Mandelick *vs.* Albert Speyers; motion to remove causes granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Hardy *vs.* Jardon et al.: receiver appointed on filing bond; form of order to be settled.

Gruez *vs.* Gruez; all the papers in this case must be handed up.

By Judge Jones.

Colt *vs.* The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Utassy *vs.* Maier; judgment for the plaintiff for $445 46, and an extra allowance of five per cent.

Lienan *vs.* Loeb; motion granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

HABEAS CORPUS—AN INVOLUNTARY SAILOR.

In re. Edward Hogan.—Edward Hogan, a youth, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharged asked from the United States school-ship *Mercury*. It appeared that the petitioner was about two months since convicted at Special Sessions of petit larceny, and instead of being sent to the penitentiary, he was consigned by Judge Dowling to the school-ship *Mercury*. His discharge is now asked for on the ground that the commitment was defective, in not showing on the face the crime for which Hogan was committed. This was held by Chief-Justice BARBOUR to be a fatal defect, and he discharged the prisoner.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

THE JUDSON CASE.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Judson, deceased, the particulars of which were reported in the TIMES, of Friday, the examination of witnesses was continued yesterday. The most of those who testified were the ones who made affidavits that were used on the motion for an order to direct the filing of additional security on the part of the administratrix. Mr. Banga, counsel for the administratrix cross-examined them at considerable length. A witness named James Brooks testified that if he could be assured of good titles to all the real property of which Mr. Judson died seized, he would be willing to bind himself to pay over to the estate the sum of $60,000 within the next five days. The further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next, when counsel propose to examine Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 15.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 1881, C..114⅜	50	Wells-Fargo Scrip 2¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅞	202	Am.Mer.U.Ex.b.c. 44¼
50,000	do....... s15.109⅝	100	United States Ex. 45¼
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.108⅜	500	N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c. 96⅜
10,000	do............108⅞	500	do........ 96¼
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109	600	do........ 96⅜
95,000	U. S. 5-20 Coup. 1867.........b3.109	100	do........ 96⅛
		100	do........ 96¼
1,000	do............109	10,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 91⅝
45,000	do.........s3.108⅞	20,000	do........ 91⅝
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅛	10,000	do....bet. call 91⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 65⅞	20,000	do........ 91¾
10,000	do............ 65⅝	200	Erie Railway.... 22⅛
14,000	do............ 65⅛	300	Harlem R........ 136¼
10,000	do........s30. 65⅛	400	do........ 137
10,000	do............ 65⅜	600	Reading R........ 100⅛
16,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n. 32	500	do....bet.call.100⅛
15,000	N.Car.Spe'l.Tax 24⅛	200	do........ 100⅛
18,000	do............ 24¼	100	Panama R....b. c. 94
20,000	do............ 24	300	L. S. & M. So....s5 99
1,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 78⅜	10	do........ 99⅛
		400	do....bet. call 99⅛
8,000	La. 7s, Pen'y. bs. 80⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R..s30.119
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos., Iss....... 91	100	do........ 119¼
		500	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 107¼
3,000	Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R. & F.S.R.Co. 75⅛	300	do........ 107¼
		30	do........ 105
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79.. 97	100	Chi. & N. W. R.... 82
5,000	Erie 4th Mort... 84⅛	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 87
3,000	U. Pac., 1st M.. 82½	300	do........ 86⅞
3,000	do............ 82¾	100	C., C., C. & Ind.R. 83
2,000	C. & N. W.Con. 93	900	Chi. & R. I. R.... 111⅛
1,000	G. West.. 2d M.. 83⅛	800	do........ 111⅛
1,000	Gt.W., 1st M..'88 90⅛	33	do........ 111⅛
2,000	C. & R. I.& P. 7s 96¾	100	do....bet.call.111¼
4,000	N. Mo. 1st M. bs 85	300	Mil. & St. P. R.... 64⅛
2,000	O. & M. Consol. 90¼	200	do........ 64⅛
5,000	C. & P. 4th M... 76⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 79⅛
20	Amer.Exch. Bank.115	200	do........b3 79¼
100	Canton Co......... 67⅜	200	Ohio & Miss. R.... 34⅛
100	Western U. Tel... 34⅜	500	Del., Lack. & W...105
200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 39⅜	200	Morris & Essex R. 89⅜
100	do....bet. call 39⅛	40	do........ 89⅜
100	do............ 39⅝	120	do....bet. call 89¾
200	do............ 39¾	200	Bos., H. & E. R.... 3½
100	Con.C'l of Md.b. c. 29	100	H. & St. J. R....s60.114
300	Adams Ex. Co..... 67⅜	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.... 19⅛
50	do............ 68	200	do........ 19⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...114⅛	600	Harlem R........ 135¼
50,000	do............114	400	do........ 134⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.109¼	300	Reading R........ 98⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........108⅛	1600	do........ 96⅛
		200	do........ 96⅜
55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅝	600	do........c. 96⅜
20,000	do.........b3.108¾	500	do........c. 96⅜
25,000	do............109¼	700	do...bet. call 96⅛
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. 66⅛	1500	do........ 97
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64¾	500	do........ 97⅛
80,000	do............ 64	2000	do........ 97⅛
2,000	do............ 64⅛	400	do........c. 97⅝
20,000	do........s60. 63⅛	400	do........ 98
19,000	N. Car. Old bds. 51	600	do........ 98¼
1,000	N. C. F. Act, '68 33	200	Mich. Cen........119
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Issue... 91	600	L. S. & M. S........ 97⅜
		450	do........ 97⅛
50	Canton Co........ 67⅛	500	do........ 98
10	West. U. Tel...... 34¼	600	do...bet. call. 97⅝
100	do............ 34	300	do........ 98¼
100	Mariposa Pf...... 12	200	do........ 98⅜
100	Pacific Mail...... 38⅛	700	do........ 98⅛
100	do..........c. 38⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.......105⅛
100	do..........c. 38⅝	100	do........ 105⅛
100	Adams Ex......... 67	200	do..bet.call.c.105
50	Wells-Fargo Ex... 15	100	Chic. & N. W........ 79⅝
12	Am. M. U. Ex..... 44¾	100	do........ 79⅛
100	do............ 44	100	do........s60. 77
100	U. S. Ex.......... 45⅛	500	do........ 80
1000	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call....... 95	100	do........ 81
		100	do........ 81¾
100	do............ 95⅛	100	do........ 81⅛
100	do............ 95¼	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 86¼
100	do............ 95⅜	50	N. J. Cen........103
200	do............ 95⅛	400	Chi. & R. I........110¼
100	do............ 95¾	500	do...bet. call.110¼
200	do............ 95⅞	100	Mil. & St. P........ 62
500	do............ 96	100	do........ 62⅛
200,000	N.Y.C.& H. C. bet. call....... 90	400	do........ 62⅛
		100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 78
10,000	do............ 90⅛	100	do........ 78⅛
10,000	do............ 90⅛	100	do........ 78⅜
20,000	do............ 90⅜	100	Tol., W. & W........ 50⅛
200	Erie Railway...... 22⅛	100	do........ 50⅜
100	Chi. & Alton......116⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 94⅛
300	Ohio & Miss...... 33⅜	300	Del., L. & W........105
800	do............ 34	20	do........ 105⅛
1000	do............ 34⅛	100	Col., C. & I. C........ 19⅛
100	St. L. & I. M. R.... 48⅛	800	do........ 19⅛

FRIDAY, July 15—P. M.

Wall-street accepts the Cable telegrams today *as actual War between France and Prussia.* The forms of declaration may not be technically perfect on both sides, but this does not alter the practical fact that hostilities have been entered upon. The effect of the additional news of the morning was higher Gold by 1@1½ ₱ cent.; lower Public Funds by ¾@1 ₱ cent. and lower Railway Stocks by 1½@2 ₱ cent., and in some instances 3 ₱ cent. The panic in the Railways is far more pronounced than the upward excitement in the Gold Room or the decline in the Public Funds. Why this is so is not very fully explained, although there seems to have been in the last day or two a demoralization in what is familiarly known in the Street as the *Bull* cliques in Railways, which would, partially at least, account for the heavy decline on the foreign War news. After 2 o'clock there were signs of a reaction in the New-York and Western and Reading Stocks, and whether these prove reliable or not, we deem it reasonably certain that as the Railway Stocks, all dealt in upon Currency values, are the heaviest sufferers, at first, by the War, they will be the first to recover after the very worst is known and familiarized to the Street in regard to the terrible conflict between France and Prussia. We also look for a sudden and large reaction in the Public Funds after the full effect of the War is felt in the return of United States 5-20s from Germany, is experienced. The decline today was to 108 ₱ cent. for 1867s.

The price of Gold did not rise as rapidly as the nature of the War news would have justified under a less liberal supply from sellers. The highest sales were at 115¾ ₱ cent., and at 3 o'clock P. M., without any change of tone in the Cable telegrams, the quotation was 114¾ ₱ cent. The foreign Exchanges are stiff on the sight rates on London at 110¼@110¾ ₱ cent. The 60-day rates are dull at 109¼ ₱ cent., less a brokerage. As the sight rates are up to the Specie-shipping point, a good many remitters, owing to the uncertainties created by the War, are sending out Gold in place of Bills, and the prospect this afternoon is that about $1,200,000 Gold will be shipped by the steamers to-morrow.

The only change in the Money market is that more business is doing on call at 5 ₱ cent. than early in the week, although the leading Brokers are still having large balances left with them at 4 ₱ cent.

The positive War news of the day was received in Wall-street and among our Merchants without much surprise. The popular sympathies down town are most decidedly with Prussia, not, as the French organ, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in this City, infers, because we have more German-American than Franco-American citizens (and voters) among us, but because the plain common sense conviction of our people is, that NAPOLEON III. has placed himself in the wrong. If we required any other reason than this for our partialities, it could reasonable be found in social rather than political considerations, in the circumstance that we have here a very large and responsible as well as highly intelligent circle of German Merchants and Bankers, whose warm sympathies for the fatherland in this day of trial, whether they have become adopted citizens of the United States or not, naturally command our respect.

At and soon after the Second Board of the Stock Exchange, there was an immense business in the Railway Stocks at advancing figures on the lowest sales of the forenoon, and there was also a good inquiry for the Public Funds, many of the orders coming in to buy for home investment at 108⅛@108½ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. Gold returned from 114¾ to 115½ ₱ cent. on continued War news and the reported engagements of Gold for the steamers sailing to-morrow. Later in the day the following quotations were made, after a day of much excitement in the Railway Market, as compared with Thursday night, Gold closing strong:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 15.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107¾	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	108¾
American Gold Coin	113¾	64¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	116¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	66¼	109⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	96⅝	95⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91¾	90⅝
Reading Railroad	101¼	98
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	111¼
North-western Common	82	83¼
North-western Preferred	87	86¾
Pacific Mail Company	39¾	38⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅜	78½
St. Paul Common	64⅝	62⅝
Lake Shore	99⅛	98½
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34⅝
New-Jersey Central	103¼	101½
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	50⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1870.

Gold receipts	$606,180 00
Gold payments	394,092 23
Gold balance	72,811,851 94
Currency receipts	554,685 35
Currency payments	2,393,513 74
Currency balance	11,439,004 07
Customs	470,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	108⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	109⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109	10-40s coup.	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	109	6s, Currency	113⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	67	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Tennessee 6s, new b.	64¼	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	67	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92½	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
North Carolina 6s, old	51¼	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	97
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	36¼	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	97
N. Carolina, new bds.	32	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	97
N. Car. Special Tax.	24	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
Missouri 6s	91	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. W. Loan	100
Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo.Iss.	91	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	70	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
California 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.Is.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Illinois Canal B., '70	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Del., L. & West. 1st	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¾	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78½
Erie 1st Ext.	99	Tol., W. & W.C.S.F.	82
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	96¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84¼	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	84	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	103	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96¼
Harlem 1st	101¼	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	92½	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	94¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7₱c.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Cen. Pac. Bonds	86	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	82¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	90¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86¾	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	89¾
Alton & T. H. Inc.	77½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	94¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	92½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	107	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83
Lack. & West. Bds.	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Continental	92¾
Mechanics'	135	Importers' & Traders'	155
America	143	Park	160
City	205	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Phenix	110	Fourth National	108
Tradesmen's	150	Ninth National	110
Merchants' Exchange	100	Tenth National	128
Seventh Ward	108	Del. & Hudson Canal	126
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Commerce	125	Canton Co., Baltimore	67¾
Ocean	87	Consol. Coal of Md.	29
Mercantile	126	Cumb. Coal & Iron	35
Chatham	162	Western Union Tel.	34
Bank of the Republic	120¼	Quicksilver Mining	6⅛
Bank of N. America	107	Quicksilver Pref.	9
Hanover	105	Mariposa Mining	6⅛
Irving	114	Mariposa Preferred	14
Metropolitan	132¼	Boston Water Power	14
Citizens'	130	Adams Express	67¾
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Express	15
East River	112	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	2¾
Market	124	American Express	44
Nassau	107	United States Ex.	45
Corn Exchange	130	Pacific Mail	39⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 15.

By Telegraph to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100⅝
City 6s, New	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	119¼	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	116	116¼
Reading	99⅛	99⅜
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57⅞
Catawissa Preferred	38½	39
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	29
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	34⅜	34⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89½

QUARTERLY REPORT OF NEW-YORK LOCAL BANKS.

	Liabilities, March 26.	Liabilities, June 25.
Capital	$11,878,689	$12,129,800
Net Profits	4,922,299	5,222,200
Circulation	517,313	508,500
Due Banks	3,638,022	3,810,000
Due Depositors	26,275,929	36,540,800
Unpaid Dividends	96,796	959,500
Total	$47,329,048	$59,170,500
	Resources.	Resources.
Loans and Discounts	$32,736,589	$34,961,800
Stocks	3,578,153	2,609,200
Real Estate	1,233,892	1,257,400
Due from Banks	2,355,755	2,390,700
Cash Items and Bank Notes	113,200	11,040,900
Specie	2,960,427	2,947,400
Legal Tenders	5,341,416	3,954,600
Overdrafts	9,616	8,500
Total	$47,329,048	$59,170,500

LOCAL BANK CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Names of Banks.	Capital.	Net Profits.
Manhattan	$2,050,000	$1,021,800
Bank of America	3,000,000	1,940,900
Greenwich	200,000	195,100
Pacific	422,700	375,600
People's	412,500	227,900
North America	1,000,000	212,900
Nassau	1,000,000	93,500
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	528,000
Oriental	300,000	291,200
Grocers'	300,000	78,400
North River	400,000	44,700
Manufacturers' & Merchants'.	500,000	57,200
Bull's Head	200,000	110,500
Eleventh Ward	200,000	9,000
Germania	200,000	8,300
Manufacturers' & Builders'	100,000	8,500
Harlem	100,000	15,000
Stuyvesant	189,000	....
Mutual	105,600	600
West Side Bank	200,000	14,300
Security	250,000	700
Total June 25, 1870	$12,129,800	$5,222,200

The Bleecker-Street Bank for Savings has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Two and a half ₱ cent.* on all deposits under $500, and *Two ₱ cent.* on larger sums; also an *extra dividend* equal to the foregoing, payable July 18.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,595,758; amount marketed, $1,346,700.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.*, payable August 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO., Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE AT NINETY, BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS—$300,000 Alabama 8 per cent. Bonds. Apply to GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 15, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Hides, No.	52
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Leather, sides	11,099
Cotton, bales	265	Pea-nuts, bags	222
Copper, bbls	75	Cut-meats, pkgs	200
Copper, cakes	661	Grease, pkgs	17
Dried Fruit, pkgs	5	Lard, kegs	300
Eggs, bbls	538	Stearine, pkgs	78
Flour, bbls	11,835	Butter, pkgs	2,556
Corn-meal, bbls	588	Cheese, bxs	20,897
Wheat, bushels	182,088	Tallow, pkgs	16
Corn, bushels	52,515	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,126
Malt, bushels	5,000	Starch, bxs	1,500
Oats, bushels	16,382	Tobacco, hhds	203
Peas, bushels	7,800	Tobacco, bxs & cs	1,817
Beans, bushels	198	Whisky, bbls	279
Hops, bales	59	Wool, bales	1,490

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the North German bark *Maria Adelaide*, for Dantzig—2,678 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Samuel Larrabee*, for Havre—2,086 bbls. Flour, 87 casks Copper, 25 bales Hay, 11 casks Spermaceti, 34 bales Sarsaparilla, 13 cases Books, 24,576 lbs. Bar-wood, 390 hhds. Tobacco, 8,000 Staves, 25,479 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Restless*, for Smyrna—34 pks. Glassware, 3 boxes Clocks, 3 pkgs. Drugs, 35 pieces Mahogany, 68 cases Furniture, 1 box Pistols, 10 cases Empty Drains, 5 pks. Woodenware, 1 case Sewing-Machines, 67 cases Cotton Gins, 29,046 gallons Petroleum, 2,398 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 42 pks. Manufactured Iron.

ASHES—Have been selling slowly at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—There has been very little inquiry for Yellow, which has been quoted at 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—The demand has been rather light, on the basis of previous quotations.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been only a limited call for most styles, within our former range.

CANDLES—The business has been wholly of a jobbing nature; prices have been depressed.

COAL—The demand has been quite tame at essentially unaltered rates.

COCOA—Has been very quiet at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and in fair request; 1,489 bags by the *Selma* were sold on private terms. Of the offering (from second hands) at auction of 2,400 bags Santos, some 1,500 bags were disposed of at from 15c.@18⅛c., averaging 17 65-100c., gold ₱ lb., duty paid. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 15½c.@18⅛c.; Rio, 9⅛c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8⅞c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been very little movement in this line, today, and prices have been depressed and lower, closing quite nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 904 bales for early delivery, including 172 bales to shippers, 461 bales to spinners, and 271 bales to speculators. Also, 2,000 bales for forward delivery, including 800 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, 18⅞c.@19c.; 400 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 18⅜c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, September, 17⅞c.; 700 bales, basis Low Middling, October, 17½c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15½	17⅜	17¾	18
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅝	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,372
Receipts last week	10,686
Receipts the preceding week	7,640
Receipts since Sept. 1	712,777
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	410,448
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	586,387
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	326,879
Estimated stock here	30,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—The market has been quite dull for most articles, and prices have been irregular.

FEATHERS—Have been slow of sale at 80c.@85c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FISH—A light call has been noted for the leading kinds at about former figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very extensive dealings have been reported in State and Western Flour today, at an advance of 15c.@30c. ₱ bbl. The business has been mainly in shipping grades, in which the improvement has been most marked. The inquiry has been quite brisk for speculative purposes, and fairly active for export. The offerings of Flour have been on a reduced scale, even at the highest figures current today, and heavy purchases have been made for forward delivery, chiefly for August. The medium and better grades have been in good request and decidedly stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,350 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 35; inferior to very good extra State, $5 65@$6; very good to very choice do., at $6@$6 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6, ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were about 21,500 bbls. shipping extras, nearly all State brands, for August delivery, mainly at $5 85@$6, closing with $6 bid, and $6 25 asked, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 35
Extra State	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 45@ 8 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 50
Extra City shipping	5 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 8 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@10 00

Southern Flour has been in active demand at improved prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $7@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more demand at $5 10@$6 50 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 for Southern; $5 50 for Caloric, and $5 80@$5 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 550 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—There has been a very limited business reported on the basis of previous prices.

FRUIT—The dealings have been unimportant; prices have not varied much; sales, 12,000 boxes Layer Raisins, at $4 15 ₱ box; 75 bbls. Currants, at 12c. ₱ lb., and 50 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 17½c.

GRAIN—An unusually active business has been reported in Wheat, and prices have been quoted up 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been mainly from shippers and speculative buyers. Desirable lots of Spring, especially of Nos. 1 and 2, have been offered less freely and have been much wanted at the prevailing rates. Low grades of Spring have been in good request at the improved figures. A better inquiry has been noted for Red and Amber Wheat, which has been quoted decidedly dearer. White Wheat has been in more favor with buyers at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 274,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White and Western at $1 50@$1 70 for poor ordinary to very good; Red and Amber Western chiefly at $1 44@$1 50, chiefly at $1 48 for good Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 37@$1 39, closing at $1 39; No. 2 Green Bay Spring at $1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 28@$1 34 for poor to prime Milwaukee; $1 20@$1 28 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring ordinary to fair at $1 15@$1 20; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 13; White Genesee at $1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 47@$1 50 ₱ bushel. At the close the market was quite strong and buoyant, showing a decidedly upward tendency. Corn has been in fairly active request at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The offerings of desirable parcels have been limited, and holders have not been eager sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,000 bushels at 93c.@$1 05 for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 95c.@$1 02 for boat-loads; $1 07@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 12@$1 18 for White do., in car lots, and 90c.@93c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Included in the sales of Corn were about 49,000 bushels Chicago, at from 95c.@$1 02 ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull, since our last, on the basis of $1 10@$1 15 for State, and 90c.@$1 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive and heavy. Barley-malt rules quiet since our last at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,100 bushels. Oats have been very dull at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bushels at 60c.@63c. for poor to very good Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 68c.@71c. for ordinary to very choice White State and Ohio. The export clearances, since our last, include 2,086 bbls. Flour and 25,479 bushels Wheat for Havre.

The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. July 14, 1870:

Lumber—D. D. Walrath, Boonville; M. Traffern, Boonville; Chris Willow, Olean; B. F. Smith, Olean; H. A. Harbick, Oswego; Amos V. Graves, Oswego; Charles E. Miller, Oswego; Frank Harder, Oswego; Sam. Scott, Oswego; John H. Port, Oswego; Albert S. Johnson, Oswego; D. G. Hewitt, Jr., Oswego; Mary A. Saunders, Oswego; W. E. Posse, Oswego; J. H. De Graff, Oswego; John E. Hannix, Oswego; John C. Baker, Buffalo; A. A. Bradt, Buffalo; Octaroro, Rome.

Wheat—William Munger, Oswego; William Lord, Oswego; Nettie, Oswego; Francis Skiddy, Oswego; John C. Churchell, Oswego; Vibbard, Oswego; J. K. Noyes, Oswego; O. C. Potter, Buffalo; E. J. Hawley, Buffalo; George P. German, Buffalo; Sarah M. Pease, Buffalo; Charles E. Upton, Buffalo; Thomas Cornes, Buffalo.

Coal—M. Kane, Watkins; F. Brook, No. 7, Geneva; City Bank, Geneva.

Corn—A. D. Hoyt, Buffalo; E. S. Esty, Buffalo; David S. Bennett, Buffalo.

Salt—Thomas Perry, Syracuse; C. W. Cornue, Salina.

Pig Iron—Keokuk, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull, since our last, and prices have been more or less nominal. Bags, 14c.@14½c., gold, in bond; Bagging, 20c., gold, in bond.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet, since our last, at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Very limited dealings have been reported in this line of late, the buyers have had the advantage as to price. Manila, 13c.@13½c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in rather better request on the basis of our quotations. Sales, 3,000 Montevideos at 23c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., @19c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@14½c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c.@11c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs.; 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HONEY—Cuba continues inactive at 78c.@82c., gold, ₱ gallon, in bond; stock 15 tcs. and 25 bbls.

HOPS have been in light demand, but steady, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New York State, 10c.@18c.@25c; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 59 bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business, thus: "In the absence of any speculative movement, the transactions continue on a limited scale; dealers whose stocks have become exhausted being the only buyers in market, and only then to supply the immediate wants of their customers, the brewers. Prices, though not quotably higher, rule extremely firm, and show a strong tendency to advance, under the combined influence of reduced stocks and unfavorable prospects of the new crop. While some districts claim to have been benefited by the late refreshing showers, others show a large increase of vermin, so that, upon the whole, we have no reason to change the views heretofore expressed in these reports concerning the probable extent of the yield. Under the most favorable circumstances, the crop is not likely to exceed one-half that of last year, or 50,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 365 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,284 bales; total receipts of the season, 100,435 bales; export clearances last week, none; exports corresponding week last season, 2,500 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 56,077 bales. Our London letter reports a dull market, and continued favorable prospects of the new English and German crops, though rain was much needed."

LATHS—Eastern have met with a moderate sale on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28c½.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 26c.@30c., currency, ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 11,099 sides.

LIME—Has been moderately dealt in, at 25c. for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—The movements in all kinds have been on a restricted scale. Copper has been quoted firm, though not active; 40,000 lbs. Ingot were taken, in lots, at 20c.@20½c. ₱ lb. Iron has been in less request, and sales have been reported of only 50 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig at about $32; 50 tons No. 1 Carbon American at $32; 50 tons Gray Forge at $28; 300 tons do., Thomas, on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc remain as last noticed. Tin has been in less demand at about former rates.

MOLASSES—The inquiry for all grades has been limited, yet prices have been quoted firm. We quote as before; New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	35c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull and heavy, Strained having been available at $1 90 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been inactive at irregular prices. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been more firmly held, and has been in better request; 500 bbls. were sold last evening at 37½c. for merchantable, and small lots today at a shade higher figures. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 37½c.@39½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 90@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 15. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been less active and prices of most kinds have favored purchasers. We quote: Crude Whale at 61c.@67c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale 76c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 53; Bleached Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 90c.@94c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 47½c.@50c.; Spermaceti at 28c., with sales of 200 boxes; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@53c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@72½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been dull and heavy, at 14c.@14½c. ₱ gallon, as the prevailing quotations. Same inquiry was noted for Crude, in shipping order, and 3,500 bbls. were reported sold for early delivery, part at 18⅛c. ₱ gallon. The private telegrams from the Creek quoted an easier market, and reported no transactions of importance. There were 800 bbls. Crude received from Philadelphia. Refined has been depressed, lower and irregular. The war news checked the demand for export, especially for German ports. Holders were more eager to sell, and at the reduced figures the market closed without spirit. Sales have been reported here of 9,500 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at from 27⅛c. at the opening down to 26⅛c. at the close, ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 11,000 bbls. Standard White, for July, chiefly at 26⅛c.@27c. ₱ gallon. There were 1,860 bbls. Refined received at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence have been 2,678 bbls. for Danzig and 39,046 gallons for Smyrna. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less request, at from 31⅛c.@32⅛c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 2,000 cases, for early delivery, within our range. Naphtha has been quiet and heavy at about 9⅛c. for shipping order, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., and 4⅛c.@4⅛c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been held with rather more firmness, but has been quiet. City Mess has been dull. Prime Mess has been in brisk demand, partly for shipment and partly on speculative account, and most of the dealings have been in this description, opening at $26 and closing strong at $27 ₱ bbl. Other kinds have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$29 62 for Western Mess; $26@$27 for Prime Mess; $22 50@$24 for Prime, and $28 50@$29 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Western Mess, for July delivery, at $29 45 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in fair demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 200 pkgs. at 12c.@12⅛c. for Shoulders; 17c.@23c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs., and 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet, but steady at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14⅛c.@15c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15⅛c.@15⅛c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been held with more firmness, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 tcs. and bbls. at 14⅛c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅛c.@15⅛c. for City, and 16c.@16⅛c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, for July, at 16⅛c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 140 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been more active at $25@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 550 tcs. Beef Hams continue very quiet at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in fair request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 2,556 pkgs. Cheese has been moderately inquired for, at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to prime Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 20,897 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese, in detail, thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	31@33
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	25@27
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	31@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	26@28
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	26@30
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	23@25
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	25@27
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	22@23
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	21@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	18@20
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	11@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	14@14¼
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@11

RICE—has been firm and in request on the basis of $8 50@$9, as the extremes, for Carolina; $6 75@$7 12½, currency, for Rangoon, and $2 87½@$3 25, gold, for do., in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in light request, but held with firmness.

SALTPETER—Has been inactive, yet quoted firm at 8⅛c.@8⅛c., gold, for Crude, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed some 3,000 bags were reported sold at $2 27½, gold, ₱ bushel. Otherwise the dealings were unimportant.

SKINS—Have been in light demand, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 11⅛c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 8⅛c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1, at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been dealt in to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted stronger, but have been without much animation. Sales, 710 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9c.@10⅛c., and 850 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba buoyant at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₱ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 14, at 10⅛c.@11c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 12⅛c.@13c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 9c.@9⅛c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9⅛c.@10c.; Manila, Current, Clayed and Superior, at 8⅛c.@9c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request and firm, ranging from 11⅛c.@13⅛c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 160,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Inferior to Prime, and 9⅛ for choice; 81,000 lbs. Stearine at 16⅛c.@16⅛c.; 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@14⅛c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after, including green common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in demand at former figures. Of Seed Leaf, sales have been moderate, having embraced 350 cases Connecticut and 200 cases Pennsylvania, on private terms; 55 cases Ohio, part at 10c⅛., and 150 bales Havana, at 85c.@$1 02 ₱ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6⅛c.@6⅛c.; Partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7⅛c.; Sound Lugs, 7⅛c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8⅛c.@10⅛c.; Medium Leaf, 9⅛c.@11⅛c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@12⅛c.; Fine Leaf, 11⅛c.@13c.; Selections, 12⅛c.@14c. ₱ lb. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c. for old, and 12⅛c.@14c. for new; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for old, and 42c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 18c.@25c., new; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for old, and 16c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old and 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 10⅛c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. for old, and 15c.@60c. for new, ₱ lb. *Havana*—Common, 72⅛c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@87⅛c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02⅛, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@87⅛c., nominal, II cut, $1@$1 02⅛c.; average lots, 90c.@92⅛c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in quite moderate demand at, however, steadier prices; sales, 300 bbls. at $1@$1 01, chiefly at $1 0⅛@$1 01 for wood and iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon; receipts, 279 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The offerings of room have been on a much reduced scale since our last, and rates have been quoted decidedly higher. Fewer German vessels have been available, many owners having been unwilling to permit them to run the risks of war, at least for the present. English and American vessels were in better request at the advanced figures. For Liverpool, there were taken 55,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. by sail, and 6d.@6½d.; closing at 6½d. bid, by steam, ₱ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow, by steam, on private terms; and 100 hhds. Syrup at 25d. ₱ ton. For London, 8,500 bbls. Flour at from 2s. 1½d.@2s. 6d., closing at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 70,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.@8d. by sail, and 9d. by steam, ₱ bushel; and 700 tons Oil-cake, by sail, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat, at 6s. ₱ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, an American bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For an Italian port direct, a brig, with 5,500 cases Petroleum, at 27c., gold.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 15, 1870.

The newly-established market day, viz., the Thursday of every week, which was inaugurated with becoming honors a few weeks since at One Hundredth-street Yards, was of short existence. The day has been changed, and the market is now held on Friday. This forenoon it was commenced. Trade in horned Cattle was slow at a reduction of ½c. ₱ lb., on dressed weight. Sheep continue firm at the prices quoted for the first days of this week. Hogs are dull at 11⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. The foreign war is looked forward to with no little anxiety by dealers in Hogs; if the war should actually come then heavy Hogs go up, if peace continues the market is fall.

SALES TODAY.

J. H. DOLBEY sold for S. W. ALLERTON & CO., 83 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 108 Ohio Steers, a mixed lot, ranging from good common to good, chiefly fair Cattle, from 14c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb., weight from 5 cwt.@8 cwt. Also, for D. C. CONEY, 30 Ohio Steers, nice Cattle, from 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and again, for HEDGES & TAYLOR, 32 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 14⅛c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. G. W. MCMAHON sold for S. W. ALLERTON & CO., 71 Illinois Steers, common lot, from 13c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 6⅛ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON & CO., 40 Illinois Steers, fair Cattle, from 14⅛c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. B. GILLETT & CO sold for selves 60 Illinois Steers, light and thin, from 12⅛c.@13c. ₱ lb.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HAUVER sold 429 Ohio Sheep, average weight 75 lbs. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 230 Ohio Sheep, coarse and thin, average weight 75 lbs ₱ head, at 5⅛c. ₱ lb; 234 Sheep, very thin and scraggy, at $2 87½ ₱ head; 37 Jersey Lambs, average weight 53 lbs. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb.; 99 Pennsylvania Lambs, thin and coarse, average weight 52 lbs ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb.; 242 common Ohio Sheep, average weight 71 lbs. ₱ head, at 4⅛c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by B. BELLIS, for week ending July 11, 1870: 933 head; price received, $4,382 23; range of prices for Sheep, 4c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 10c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold by J. PIDCOCK, for week ending July 11, 1870: 3,176 head; price received, $15,417 01; range of prices for Sheep, 4⅛c.@6c. ₱ lb., range of prices for Lambs, 11⅛c.@12c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 609 head of horned Cattle, 2,284 Hogs, 5,932 Sheep; arrived in 81 cars.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GISELLE, and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 505 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Two copies, one year	5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

France declared war against Prussia at 2:50 P. M. yesterday afternoon. The main pretext is the "insult" offered to the French Minister by King WILLIAM. The greatest excitement exists in Paris, and the feeling of the entire people, as exhibited, is in favor of the Emperor's policy. In dispatches received in London, it is stated that NAPOLEON and OLLIVIER had an angry interview on Thursday, growing out of the latter's efforts to procure a peaceful solution of the difficulties. The movement of troops to the Rhine is said to be incessant, and the naval preparations are on an immense scale; fourteen iron-clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg. The Emperor will soon, it is said, take the field in person. A dispatch from VICTORIA, making a last appeal for peace, has been received. Proclamations, signed by the Emperor, have been prepared for distribution throughout Germany, in which the German people are assured that France wars against Prussia, and not against Germany. In London the excitement was also intense, and business was, yesterday, almost entirely suspended. The causes of war, as represented in a London dispatch, are as follows: First, the insult offered at Ems to Count BENEDETTI; second, the refusal of Prussia to compel LEOPOLD to withdraw from the candidature of the Spanish throne, and third, the liberty given by the King to the Prince to accept the crown. The King of Prussia returned to Berlin, yesterday, from Ems. The *North German Gazette* gives an account of the interview at the latter place between the King and the French Minister. On Thursday BENEDETTI accosted the King while he was drinking the waters, and demanded peremptorily his intentions on the pending questions at issue. He was accordingly dismissed. The Prussian ports are being put in a state of defense, and activity prevails. BISMARCK, as is stated in late London advices, has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. Austria professes neutrality unless a third Power intervene. Holland will also remain neutral. The belligerents have agreed to respect the neutrality of Belgium, but troops are concentrating at Antwerp. The specie and bullion have been removed from the National Bank at Antwerp to the Citadel. An issue of paper money is announced. Russia, it is reported, demanded of France the withdrawal of BENEDETTI, and the European Powers are said on Thursday to have united in a protest without effect against the implacability of Prussia. In the House, at Washington, yesterday, the declaration of war by France was announced by the Speaker. No advices, however, except those delivered through the Associated Press have been received at the capital.

CHINA.

Private advices received in San Francisco are to the effect that such representations have been made to the Chinese Government as to render it probable that female emigration to California will be prohibited....It is proposed to establish a Chinese Consulate in San Francisco....The loss of Mr. BURLINGAME is deeply deplored in China. In addition to pecuniary benefits accorded to his family, a posthumous title of the highest rank outside of the royal family has been conferred....The reported Pekin massacre is discredited by the passengers recently arrived.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, at 9½ A.M., an Executive session was held, soon after the session was opened, which continued until nearly 3 P. M. During the executive session, but constructively in open session, the Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of, the third and last conference report being concurred in. It adopts the substitute of the Senate for the House bill, making exactly the appropriations fixed by the Senate, with a proviso that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of the treaties made by the Indian Peace Commission. At 2:40 P. M., a message from the President was received, calling attention to the breaking out of war in Europe, and the necessity of an increase of the commercial marine by the purchase of ships. After the message had been read, the bill to encourage ship-building, tabled the day before, was again taken up and discussed at length. Various amendments were acted on, but the bill was finally laid aside informally, and the credentials of Messrs. WHITELEY and FARROW, Senators elect from Georgia, were presented. Several bills of no particular importance were then passed. An ineffectual attempt was afterward made to again take up the Ship-building bill, but 5 o'clock, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The House met at 9 A. M. In the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, the vote upon which had been previously reconsidered, the clause relating to the municipal appointments in Washington was struck out, and the bill again passed. The Indiana contested election case, REID *vs.* JULIAN, was disposed of, the latter being given the seat. Reports were also received in the Texas case, GRAFTON *vs.* CONNER, and the Missouri case, CHILDS *vs.* VAN HORN. The consideration of both these cases was postponed. The Indian appropriations again led to a protracted debate and the appointment of another Conference Committee. A report was finally agreed to, in which the House concurred in the Senate amendments, with the condition that such concurrence shall not be considered an affirmance or disaffirmance of the Senate's power over the treaty question. Various bills of minor interest were disposed of, and twice during the session a recess was taken. A resolution as to the effect of the European war on the Cuban question and vesting certain powers in the Executive, was introduced but not acted upon. The President's message, the same as sent to the Senate, was received and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report forthwith. Two reports were received, the majority postponing action, and the minority reporting a bill favoring for a certain time, the registration of foreign-built iron vessels. A long debate ensued on the subject of free ships. No action, however, was taken, and at 5 P. M. the House adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from Col. CHAMBERS, at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, received at Washington, announce the fact that RED CLOUD, with sixty lodges of Sioux, left that post on Thursday, with the intention of inducing all the Indians in the country to make peace. He is to to visit the Cheyennes and Arapahoes directly.

JEROME B. CHAFFEE was unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention of Colorado, held at Denver on Wednesday, as Delegate to Congress. Among the resolutions adopted was one condemning the importation of coolies or other bonded laborers.

Ten men who were at work on the wheelhouse of the steamer *Northwestern* at Montrose, Iowa, on Thursday, were thrown into the water by the scaffold breaking down, and four of the number drowned.

A barn belonging to the Troy and Lansingburg Horse Railroad Company, located at the last-named place, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and seventy-five horses were burned to death. A large amount of other property was also destroyed. Loss $60,000. Insured.

A resolution introduced in the Georgia Senate, yesterday, declaring BRADLEY, (colored,) of the First District, ineligible to a seat, was made a special order for Wednesday next. The Georgia bill, as passed it is thought in the State, allows an election this Fall.

Five hundred coolies arrived at Chattanooga, yesterday, the first installment of 2,000. They are to work on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway.

At Baltimore, yesterday, the White Stockings defeated the Pastimes in a base-ball game. Score thirty-two to thirteen. At Cleveland the Harvards were defeated by the Forest City Club. Score fourteen to nine.

The contemplated strike of the Pennsylvania coal miners, in favor of the Eight-hour law, it is thought will prove a failure. Nearly all of the men are at work, and some miners have deferred action on the subject. A general resumption of work in the Schuylkill region is now looked for.

A freight train on the Kansas Pacific Railway ran into a washed away culvert near Hayes City, on Thursday, and the train was wrecked. The engineer and fireman were killed, and the conductor and a brakeman were dangerously hurt.

The jury in the case of WHITBECK, the anti-renter on trial during the past week, at Balston, have brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Great satisfaction is expressed in Canada at the result of the Fenian trials at Canandaigua. The opinion had been previously expressed that an impartial trial could not be had.

The State Convention of the teachers of Virginia, in session at Warrenton, adjourned yesterday. A resolution to indorse the introduction of the Bible into the schools was tabled. Winchester was fixed upon as the place for the next annual meeting.

The Commercial Union Convention assembled at Rochester, yesterday. The attendance of delegates is very large. Hon. NATHANIEL SANDS, of this City, was chosen President, and addressed the Convention at length. The principal subjects to be discussed are those in reference to the government of the Erie Canal and cheap transportation by the canal, the lakes, the Fox and Mississippi Rivers, and the Pacific Railway.

The first race at Saratoga, yesterday, the steeple-chase, $800 to the winner and $200 to the second horse, was won by *Oysterman, Jr.*, beating *Lobelia* second and *Bohannon* third. Time—7:54. The second race, for a purse of $600, one and three-quarter miles, was won easily by *General Duke* in 3:10½, beating *Banshee, Legatee, Climax* and others. The third race, three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, was won by MORRIS' *Eclipse* colt.

The True Meaning of the War.

The die is cast. The Emperor NAPOLEON has once more stirred the blood of France by appealing to the last arbitrament of battle. Our dispatches from Paris tell us that "many demonstrations in favor of war were made by the people during the night." We believe that this will be one of the most popular wars in which France has ever engaged. The same state of feeling exists in Prussia and North Germany. It is a contest the issue of which no impartial observer can pretend to foresee. Sympathies on one side or the other may lead people to predict success for France or Prussia; but in reality all that is certain is that the struggle must be one of the most desperate ever witnessed on the battle-grounds of the Old World. Those who suppose that France will easily succumb little understand the character of her people or the resources of the Empire. On the other hand, there are more Powers than one in Europe anxious to see Prussia humiliated. The smaller Powers which she absorbed soon after the Austrian campaign may not, perhaps, be able to do her much harm; but Austria would be only too eager to embrace any opportunity of avenging Sadowa. When once the torch of war is lit in Europe, no man can tell how vast may be the devastation which it spreads.

Since the Italian war of 1859 it has been the boast of French statesmen and publicists that the Second Empire had introduced a new idea into European politics—that of nationality, and that the Emperor had shown, by refraining on that occasion from territorial aggrandizement, that he was capable of going to war for an idea. The fatal expedition to Mexico was justified on the ground of the solidarity of the Latin race, whether settled in the Old World or the New. It is tolerably certain that the declaration of war, promulgated yesterday, will be justified in France as a step necessary to free a Scandinavian populace from a German yoke, and to restrain Prussian ambition from its designs on the Peninsula. In short, the unfulfilled article of the Treaty of Prague, which relates to Denmark, and the late Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain, will be the grounds on which the war will be eventually defended. Rightly or wrongly, however, the rest of the world will see in the present outbreak of hostilities an effort on the part of France to rectify her frontier, and to possess once more the left bank of the Rhine. For this represents a national desire older than the enthusiasm for freeing subject races, older than the concern for the balance of power, older even than the revolutionary propaganda which ended by changing the face of Europe.

Startling as it may appear, the historical fact of a Rhine frontier is 1,400 years old. It came in with the Franks when they overran the Roman Province of Gaul in the fifth century; it was established by CLOVIS, the first of Frankish Kings; it was restored and then overleapt by CHARLEMAGNE, the "Emperor of the West," three centuries later; the great PHILLIP AUGUSTUS made, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, a forty years' reign glorious by ruling over a territory that extended from the Rhine to the Pyrenees. LOUIS, the saint, retained the Rhine boundary, and added Provence and Languedoc, while LOUIS QUATORZE, "the great monarch," *par excellence*, convulsed Europe at the end of the seventeenth century, by his efforts to regain the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, which had been wrested from his predecessors. NAPOLEON I. only fulfilled a national aspiration when he made Flanders, Luxembourg, and other territories between the Rhine and the sea, an integral portion of the First Empire, and NAPOLEON III. is perfectly aware that he would cover his name with imperishable glory by making the Rhine, the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Ocean the boundaries of modern France.

It needs but a superficial glance at the map to perceive that there is a species of territorial fitness in this much-coveted Rhine frontier. Beginning at the Mediterranean France is separated from Italy by the Var and the Alps; from Switzerland by the Rhone and the mountains of Jura, and finally, from the Grand Duchy of Baden by the Rhine. Just at the angle which the Lauter forms by falling into the Rhine, the natural boundary ceases, and an imaginary line commences, which runs to the North Sea. Taking this line as the base of a triangle, and the further course of the Rhine and the sea-coast as the two sides, we have a territory, one-half of which is occupied by the Kingdom of Belgium, and the other by Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Hesse, Rhenish Prussia, and a small slice of Holland, comprehending a superficial area which may be roughly stated at 24,000 square miles, occupied by a population which probably numbers nine millions. In language, not over three millions of these speak French, the remainder using either Flemish, Dutch, or German, with an occasional admixture of *patois*, compounded out of some two of these four languages. So far as national sympathies go, the German populations, and the Flemish sections of Belgium have an intense aversion to France, while the avowed partisans of an extension of the Empire only exist in some of the large cities of Belgium, and even there have but little power or influence.

Any obvious determination on the part of France to make a comprehensive annexation of the left bank of the Rhine, would probably be a signal for a contest from which scarcely any of the Great Powers of Europe could stand aloof. The independence of Belgium is guaranteed by Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England as well as by France. On the partition of Europe in 1815, it was given to the King of Holland, and after the successful revolution in 1830, the same Powers that had consented to the Treaty of Vienna concluded a fresh agreement in London, which made the maintenance of the newly created kingdom, shortly after accepted by LEOPOLD of Saxe-Coburg, a question which each and all of them would be obliged to support by force of arms. The Prussian possessions on the left bank of the Rhine may probably become the immediate theater of war, and the development of French policy will, no doubt, be mainly guided by the success or failure of the early operations there.

It will be seen that England used great efforts to prevent the final rupture, but of course in vain. The reasons assigned by the Emperor for declaring war, are the insult offered to Count BENEDETTI, which certainly seemed to show that Prussia was not particularly anxious to maintain peace; and the attitude of Prussia in relation to Prince LEOPOLD and the Spanish crown. The Spanish revolution has thus, after more than two years of mismanagement, resulted in a war between two of the greatest Powers in the world. "Let us cross the Rhine," says NAPOLEON, "and avenge the insults of Prussia." It is quite clear that at this moment all France echoes back the Emperor's words.

The Forty-First Congress.

The second session of the Forty-first Congress assembled on the 6th of December last, and closed yesterday. It has extended over a period of 221 days. It assembled under a pressure of legislative requirements by the people which had seldom been equaled during any previous session. The derangements of the war had been but partially readjusted. The most earnest efforts in that direction had been made ever since the war closed, but they had been resisted, complicated, and baffled. The most important expedients for reviving the material prosperity of the country seemed to have been postponed, and to have accumulated through four years of disturbance, and were laid at the feet of the Forty-first Congress for speedy adoption. Under such circumstances it can readily be imagined with what impatience the people awaited the action of that body.

The work of reconstruction was yet incomplete. Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas were still outside the Union, and Georgia was in a more disabled condition than if she had never been the subject of legislation. The financial policy of the Government was unsettled to such an extent that it was not safe to engage in new business enterprises; the currency was disordered, the public debt was the object of much discussion, and the people were partially exhausted by a rate of taxation which was intended as a temporary demonstration of financial strength, but which could never be permanently endured by any people. Our ocean commerce was almost destroyed, and we were powerless to build it up without the aid of Congress in repealing certain odious restrictions. The country was, moreover, almost without any settled foreign policy, with ugly complications looming up with Great Britain and Spain. Our Indian affairs were in a situation which threatened extensive hostilities, and our relations with the Mormons were unsettled and liable to terminate in difficulties requiring military interference.

In addition to the above causes of uneasiness, there were a variety of important matters requiring Congressional attention. Among these were the census and apportionment of Representatives, the reorganization of the army, amnesty, the organization of the civil service, the abolition of the franking privilege, the amendment of the Naturalization laws, and the acquisition of San Domingo. All this constituted a formidable programme of work, but at the same time it was one which afforded a grand opportunity for achieving a great reputation. Congress not only addressed itself to its task with seeming confidence in its ability to respond satisfactorily to the general requirement, but the people were also hopeful and satisfied.

At the outset Congress gave encouraging indications that it would prove equal to the public expectations. On the very day it met, bills were introduced providing for taking the census and apportioning Federal representation, and also for repealing the Tenure-of-Office act, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his Message. The next day Alabama was admitted to representation in Congress. On the 14th the bill removing political disabilities became a law, and on the 18th the bill to admit the Representatives from Georgia was discussed, and the act to abolish the franking privilege was introduced. All this looked promising, but it was delusive. The Tenure-of-Office act still remains in force, Georgia was not admitted until the day before the close of the session, and the franking privilege is still unrepealed.

The record of January is even more meager than that of December. The bill for the admission of Virginia was the only one of a general and important nature which was passed. The holiday vacation did not terminate till the 10th, and the remainder of the month was almost entirely occupied by discussions ending in nothing, or by legislation of minor importance. In February, Mississippi was admitted, and, with the exception of that measure, nothing more practical than speech-making and local bills received attention in either House. The record for March and April was still more barren of important results. The war of words went on almost without cessation, chiefly on the Tariff, the Currency, and the Tax bills. Interspersed with debates on those topics, there came endless speeches on all sorts of crotchets. At last the country began to give unmistakable signs of impatience and displeasure. The time for embarking in business enterprises for the year was rapidly passing away, and there was no better prospect of relief than there had been on the 6th of December. The month of May was chiefly consumed in an excited Tariff debate, in which every interest and locality sought advantage over every other. But little else was attended to except the mere routine legislation of the session.

On the 6th of June, six months after Congress assembled, the calendar showed how little had actually been done. We doubt if the annals of that body can furnish another record so barren. Not half a dozen bills, of recognized national importance, had been passed. There had been, however, a great deal of negative action during that time, some of it of a kind that was decidedly unpopular. The defeat of the Civil Service bill, and of the bill abolishing the franking privilege, and the rejection of the San Domingo treaty, may be classed under that head. Shortly after the day of adjournment was finally determined upon, Congress seemed to rouse itself to a sense of its negligence, and went to work with an apparent determination to make amends for its misuse of time so far as was then possible.

Congress has now disposed of most of the work of importance which lay before it when it assembled. Taken as a whole, the work of the session has been finished, though at the last moment, in a reasonably satisfactory manner—that is to say, the result finally arrived at has been all that could reasonably have been expected from a body representing such diverse interests. If the same work had been done sixty or ninety days ago, the country would have felt better satisfied. As it is, we very much fear that the general verdict of the people will be that Congress has sadly impaired the value of its work by the ruinous and unnecessary delay which has attended it.

Our Trade and the War.

The message yesterday transmitted to Congress, by the President, indicates one of the methods by which this country might have availed itself of the opportunities which war in Europe will afford. Our grain-growers and produce dealers will realize advantages from the outset. They would have prospered this year even had peace been maintained. The certainty of short crops on that side created a certainty of remunerative prices on this. So far as these interests are concerned, the conflict begun by France and Prussia still further improves the prospect. The effect of short crops will be aggravated by disorganized labor, and by the waste which is inseparable from war. From these calamities the United States will derive profit.

To widen the sources of gain, however, it was essential that the carrying trade should be more under our control. A brisk demand and higher prices for our breadstuffs will be satisfactory so far as they go. The satisfaction would be materially increased if there were American vessels available for all the produce we export. The ships we have will be amply and profitably employed, but we have not ships enough. A wise policy would have enabled our builders to compete with those of other countries; or, failing in that, would have enabled our ship-owners to buy ships built cheaply elsewhere, and to register afresh the vessels which for prudential reasons they transferred to foreigners during the struggle between North and South. On neither of these propositions has Congress looked with favor.

But the tidings from Europe seemed to suggest an argument for exceptional legislation on the subject, and the President pressed it yesterday with natural earnestness. He recommended the enactment of a measure adapted to the exigency, with special reference to the purchase of foreign-built vessels for the foreign trade of the country. Both the Senate and the House, however, took an opposite view. An ineffectual attempt was made in the Senate to carry the bill, which had been laid on the table the previous day, providing, among other things, for the issue of American registers to foreign-built iron ships, within a period of eight months. There was little heart in the effort, and it ended in nothing. The House proceeded more positively. From the Ways and Means Committee, to which the message had been referred, two reports were received—that of the majority affirming the inexpediency of prolonging the session to act upon the subject; that of the minority urging compliance with the President's suggestion. The do-nothing view was in the end sustained. Our exports, however largely augmented by the war, will therefore contribute to the prosperity of foreign ship-owners very much which, under another policy, would have added to the gains of our own people.

The Two Armies.

The respective forces of France and Prussia are now subjects of great interest. Not only the number of men, but the nature of the arms of service, are matters of importance, and on these authentic information will be eagerly sought. The Prussian army, according to our best accessible authority, the Prussian *Military Gazette*, consists of the following: 325 battalions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers, making 410,000 soldiers in all. To these are to be added the Federal contingents, which are as follows: Saxony, 29 battalions, 24 squadrons, 96 batteries; Brunswick, 3 battalions, 4 squadrons, and 6 guns; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 battalion; and Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 battalions, 8 squadrons, 24 guns and 1 battalion of engineers; total, 53,000 men. "But," says the *Military Gazette*, "this force of 463,000 men only represents the standing army of North Germany. In case of emergency, Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and immediately order a levy of her reserve, consisting of 120 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 guns and 12 battalions of engineers; or, an army of 143,000 men. An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. The above numbers do not include the officers, military train, military laborers, nor special corps of any kind." Summing up these various resources we have a grand total of 806,000 men, which certainly goes far to justify the boast of the *Gazette* that a "million of soldiers can, at any moment, be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin."

The French army, according to the new law of 1868, consists of the active army and the reserve, each numbering 400,000 men. The active army is thus officially enumerated: Staff, 1,875; gendarmerie, 24,548; infantry, 251,423; cavalry, 60,689; artillery, 37,959; engineers, 7,845; military equipage, 8,954; administration, 11,165. This gives a total of 404,428; but the last *Blue Book* gives a total as in active service of 448,712 men. The "Garde Nationale Mobile," intended to co-operate for the defense of fortresses, coasts and frontiers, is a distinct organization, and includes nearly 580,000 men. The National Guard, proper, has also a regular military organization, and is under the direct orders of the Minister of War. It comprises 250 battalions, having each eight companies, of 2,000 men, and 125 batteries of 200 men. Taken altogether, the active army, the reserves and the National Guards are set down at 1,350,000 men. The marine force, which consists of about 75,000 men, could, to some extent, upon emergency, be drawn upon, and there are some colonial troops not above enumerated.

As regards population, that of France, by the last census, taken in 1866, was 38,067,064, omitting 125 soldiers at that time stationed outside of France. The population of Prussia, old provinces and new, by the last official census of each, in 1867, was 24,039,543. If we add to these the inhabitants of Baden, 1,434,970; of Bavaria, 4,824,421; and Wurtemberg, 1,778,479, together with the other Federal adjuncts on which it is supposed Prussia can rely, as if they constituted homogeneous populations, the total number at the disposition of the Government at Berlin may be supposed to be equal to that controlled from the Tuileries.

Congress adjourned *sine die* at 5 o'clock last evening, having informally rejected the President's suggestion of delay. His message foreshadowed an extra session had the Indian Appropriation bill failed. Its enactment obviated further trouble. Any conceivable pretext either for prolonging the session or for convening another to pass upon matters arising out of European complications, was destroyed by the course adopted by both Houses. They practically resolved that nothing should be done to meet the emergency, whatever it is; and that decision disposes of the subject.

Assuming that the reasons assigned for the resignation of Superintendent JOURDAN correctly represent his position, no other course would seem open to him. A man holding his office, as the head of a force for whose efficiency he is in a large degree responsible, is entitled to more than an ordinary voice in the selection of his subordinates, and to the full confidence and cordial co-operation of the Board. If there is a failure on the part of subordinates to work in a good spirit under him, his complaint to that effect should be followed by their dismissal. Only by thus conferring power where responsibility concentrates is it possible to maintain the requisite discipline. Now, in Superintendent JOURDAN's case, the allegation is that none of these conditions has been fulfilled. The Board have not sustained him properly in his relations with the force, nor accorded him the consideration he might fairly expect in his intercourse with themselves. There are unpleasant rumors as to the purpose of the Board, or its controlling members, in all this. It is said that resignation is forced on Mr. JOURDAN in order that some politician may become the Executive of the Police. Is this to be one of the results of our municipal reform? The retirement of Superintendent JOURDAN, just as he was doing so much good work, would be a very great misfortune for the public. If he can see his way clear to hold fast to his position we still hope he will do so.

If the removal of Mr. MOTLEY was desirable or necessary, whether for diplomatic or personal reasons, there can be no doubt as to the fitness of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN to be his successor. We are not likely soon to have another Mr. ADAMS as our representative at London. But though without diplomatic experience, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's acquirements and abilities are generally recognized, and his course in the Senate was marked by a dignity, moderation, and judgment which won for him influence and respect. He is a good type of the American gentleman, with an instinctive fairness and a moral strength which will not be without weight in England.

The readmission of Georgia to the Union would have come with better effect if it had occurred at an earlier date. It is like a death-bed repentance—better than perverse obstinacy in wrong, but less salutary than early recognition of the right. However, Georgia is once more a sovereign State. The act which makes it so seems to have been finally shaped, so far as it relates to points in controversy, in the anti-Bullock interest. To the former faithlessness of that interest,—Democrats and Republicans included,—the State is in part indebted for several months of mortifying and painful suspense. The experience will be worth something, if it now secure good faith and a just appreciation of the law on the part of the people and the Legislature.

The *Tribune* is in another shocking muddle—indeed, since Mr. GREELEY was obliged to withdraw from it for a season it has never ceased to be in a muddle. A more disgraceful series of blunders than it has made on the difficulty between France and Prussia was never seen in any decent newspaper. Its view of the situation was that "Prince *Charles*" of Hohenzollern had been proposed for the Spanish throne at the instigation of the Emperor NAPOLEON! In domestic affairs it displays equal ignorance. The other day it made Mr. MCCORMICK, a delegate from Arizona, a Representative from Missouri, and announced that Gen. SHANKS, of Indiana, had "been renominated from the Ninth Ohio District." Upon this the Washington *Star* remarked, "Mr. GREELEY had better begin writing a series of essays on What He Knows About Politics, for the benefit of the young men associated with him." Since then the *Tribune* has been going from bad to worse. It brought an accusation against Judge FOLGER which yesterday it was obliged to retract. It has helped to put Senator FENTON in his present dismal predicament. And now it has been borrowing statistics from our news columns, misusing them, and then cries out, "It's all the fault of that horrid NEW-YORK TIMES. We will never trust it again." The figures which it "annexed" from our news columns were quoted from the official report of the canvass, and any confusion in them is simply owing to the way in which that report is drawn up. If we had made any editorial allusion to the subject we should have taken the pains to verify the returns—but in the chaos which prevails in the *Tribune* Office, of course no one thought of taking that precaution. Why did it not refer to the *Tribune* Almanac, price 20 cents? What must Mr. GREELEY think of an article in his paper being founded on figures taken from another journal without the least inquiry or investigation? And how does he like that blunder about Prince CHARLES and NAPOLEON?

It is easier for the President to point out the inconvenience which our postal service may suffer from French interference with the German steam-ships which run hence to Hamburg and Bremen, than for Congress to apply a remedy. Our Government is, and in the nature of things must be, helpless in the case. There may be nice questions of international law touching the neutrality of vessels conveying the mails of a Power which is neutral in the contest; but these questions France will in the meantime decide for itself. We can do nothing to restrain its action, whatever be the consequence to the correspondence of our citizens. If the North-German steam-ships cannot safely carry the mails while the war continues, the Postmaster-General must find steam-ships that can.

The Indian Appropriation bill, pregnant with importance, because essential to the fulfillment of treaties and the maintenance of peace, finally passed yesterday. At first sight the difference which delayed the measure so long looks like punctilio on the side of both chambers. The House asserted a right to be consulted in reference to treaties which entail an expenditure of money; the Senate, on the other hand, denied the pretension as an invasion of the treaty-making power. According to usage, perhaps, the Senate was justified in its refusal. According to the position in all other cases conceded to the House when the appropriation of money is involved, that body claimed nothing unreasonable. Indeed, as a general principle, the demand urged by Mr. DAWES is perfectly tenable. Whenever money is required, the House should have the privilege of saying yea or nay, whether a new treaty be the occasion or not; and the Senate strengthens the growing aversion to its grasping tendencies when it resists a proposition as just as it is plausible. But the Indian Appropriation bill afforded an opportunity too dangerous to allow of its being made a test question in this respect; and the House evinced good sense by waiving its claim—with an explicit understanding, however, that it did not thereby surrender the position it had deliberately assumed.

Facts come rather awkwardly for the advocates of Indian extermination. They have professed belief in nothing but the power of the rifle, and the treachery of the Indian character as a justification for its use. What will they now say in regard to the news from Fort Fetterman? RED CLOUD visited the Fort yesterday with a strong following, and, after conference with the military authorities, undertook a peaceful mission to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, whose hostilities have threatened to be contagious. From another quarter, a couple of days ago, we had similar tidings concerning SPOTTED TAIL; and we expect that the Sioux chiefs who left for the Plains yesterday will in their turn become pacificators. These Indians are, after all, human; and the same kind of influences which are found effective in intercourse with others may be relied upon in our dealings with them. The rifle is a palliative only—not a cure. Kindness, justice, and good sense will be better elements of an Indian policy than powder and bullet.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Large Attendance of Delegates at Rochester—Business Before the Body—Letter from Controller Connolly—Speech of President Sands—Other Addresses.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—Rochester is filled with delegates and visitors to the Commercial Convention, to take action and recommend measures for the furtherance of business interests throughout the country generally. New-York is represented by some of the most prominent capitalists, including PETER COOPER, NATHANIEL SANDS and Hon. D. F. TIEMAN, who manifest the greatest interest in the important work before the gathering. The importance of the Convention is shown by the action of the Western States, which have sent their Governors here to speak for them, viz.: Govs. MERRILL, of Iowa; FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin; PALMER, of Illinois, and MARSHALL, of Minnesota. Gov. SEYMOUR is also present working energetically for the success of the Convention. Last night a grand reception was given the commercial men at the Osburn House, at which strong speeches were made by NATHANIEL SANDS, President of the Commercial Union; PETER COOPER, Gov. MERRILL and other prominent business men and capitalists. In the evening, a large delegation arrived here from Buffalo and intermediate towns by the canal, having ridden over fifty miles in barges. They were received along the line with the utmost enthusiasm by the towns. At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention assembled in Corinthian Hall, with a large attendance from every part of the State.

The following letter was received from Controller CONNOLLY, of New-York:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1870.
Nathaniel Sands, Esq., President of the Commercial Union of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of your invitation to attend the meeting of the Commercial Union to be held at Rochester on the 15th inst., and I regret to say that my official engagements will render it impossible for me to be present on that occasion to witness the deliberations of so respectable a body of practical business men. The subject I regard as one of the highest importance to the welfare, prosperity, and future growth and commercial grandeur of the State of New-York. The City of New-York, as the grand center of trade and traffic, has received her full share of the benefits of all the canals in the State, and the wealth which has flowed through those channels, toward tide-water, has contributed largely to the unparalleled prosperity of our metropolis. And, while the people of the whole State have seen with wonder the rapid progress made in all branches of trade and industry, they may with pride point to the solid benefits which have resulted from the constuction of the canals and the great public works which belong to them.

If the Commercial Union can devise some general scheme whereby the canals may be navigated by steam power, the benefits would be incalculable, and that alone would entitle this important organization to the thanks of the whole country, and would richly repay its members for all their labors in the interests of commerce. The great aim of the Commercial Union is worthy the attention of the ablest and best men in the land, and it has my best wishes for its entire success, and although time, patience and perseverance are required to accomplish great reforms, I have confidence in the intelligence and watchful regard of the people, and doubt not they will sustain the well-directed efforts now put forth to improve the whole system of canal navigation. Cheap transportation is demanded by the commercial necessities of the hour. The fame of our State is involved in this issue, and no reasonable claim upon the people and the Legislature of the State should be withheld to accomplish all that is practicable to bring the trade of the great West through the canals of our State. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the deliberations of your honorable body will meet with a cheerful and a ready response from the commercial men of all sections of our common country. With great respect, I am yours, truly,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

NATHANIEL SANDS, of New-York, was chosen President, and addressed the delegates at length on the objects of the Convention. Cheap transportation by the Erie Canal, the lakes, the Fox River, the Mississippi River and the Pacific Railroad were demanded. The address occupied nearly an hour.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. SANDS said:

The basis of power is a good cause ably handled and sustained by an organization perfect in all its details. It is upon this solid foundation that the Commercial Union intends to build. The Union will labor to kindle afresh that spirit which animated the men who settled our country, founded our Government, projected and built the great public works of our State, when it was poor and but thinly settled. One of the great questions underlying the whole subject of State prosperity is that which relates to cheap, rapid transportation. As Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR said at the Rochester Convention, in January last, "it is *the* great question of the day. It underlies the whole of the financial problem, and unless it has a proper solution, our finances cannot be put in a proper condition." Unfortunately the question comes perplexed and burdened with the neglects and corruptions of a long course of years. While the demand for transportation has been continually increasing the supply of facilities for transporting the growing volume of freight seeking transfer has decreased; delays and disappointments have multiplied and discouraged business on our canals, till the vast and growing quantity of freight has, of course, sought more favorable conditions in other channels. An immense diversion of the grain trade has taken place, as was shown at our last meeting. With an enormous increase in the last ten years of the products of the West, New-York shows no increase in the receipts from the canals. While we have frittered away our advantages and driven off trade, our rivals have strained every nerve to attract our business to their hands. In 1866 the grain receipts at Buffalo were 51,820,342 bushels, and in 1869 they had steadily decreased to 37,456,131 bushels! In 1866 the grain receipts at Erie, Penn., were but 15,950 bushels, and in 1869 they had grown to 2,411,879 bushels! In 1866 the grain receipts at Ogdensburg were but 919,238 bushels, and in 1869 they had risen to 15,544,586 bushels! In 1867 the grain receipts at Montreal were 6,605,636 bushels and they rose in 1869 to 8,034,132 bushels! In 1866 the grain receipts at Philadelphia were but 4,835,785 bushels, and they steadily rose, in 1869, to 9,836,775! I need not dwell on the evidence which shows our danger of losing the transportation legitimately belonging to our canals. You understand this danger, and know how shamefully we have slept while the vital currents of trade were flowing from us to build up neighboring States and Canada. So grave an evil, with such serious ravages already consummated, demands at our hands the most prompt and thorough counteraction. We must lose no time, and spare no expense, in to offering the great West the cheapest, quickest, safest transportation. The reduced tolls and improved canals, and in time, the entire freedom of the canals of this State, must attract back to us the trade that now slips from our hands. Let us use all our power and influence to extend a water communication to the Mississippi River, via the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, which would cheapen transportation between the grain-producing and grain-consuming States between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic cities. This is a matter not only of great interest to the producers and consumers, but is also of great commercial importance, involving as it does the question whether our products can or cannot be transported to other countries without loss. Nor should we limit the progress of our work by the Mississippi River. The Pacific Railroad is a prophecy of a Pacific or transcontinental canal in due and not remote time. If in a period of unparalleled civil war, costing rivers of blood and billions of treasure, American enterprise dared to push on that grandest of human achievements—the railway to the Pacific—what may we not do in a time of peace, plenty and prosperity?"

Mr. PETER COOPER, of New-York, followed. He advocated the speedy introduction of steam upon the canals, and gave his views of a certain plan which met with his approval.

Letters were received from Gov. HOFFMAN and Controller CONNOLLY, of New-York, regretting their inability to attend, and approving of the objects of the Convention.

Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, read a lengthy address, setting forth at length the estimated advantages of the proposed improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. His address was replete with the statistics and figures in support of his position. Excessive charges for transportation he complained of as the great evil that afflicted the West. He looked to the Fox River improvement as of great national importance, and should be made by the Federal Government. A free canal from the Mississippi to the Lakes was to remove the great obstacle to cheap transportation. He was emphatic in the expression of the belief that the Erie Canal should be free to commerce, and that the State would find itself the richer for granting such freedom. This declaration was received with cheers by the Convention.

A committee on resolutions composed of gentlemen from the different cities of the State was appointed.

Gov. SEYMOUR then addressed the Convention. He said the reform inaugurated by the commercial men of the State last Spring, by demanding lower tolls, a better system of repairs, and a canal policy, came just at a time when business was depressed, and had infused new life into the internal commerce. The policy begun should be fully carried out; for the present it would cause more expenditure, and less rev-

enue. The canals should not be used as mere tools to extort taxes. If the revenues of the State are lessened, so are the taxes on the people. Canal tolls tax the poor by enhancing the cost of articles to the poorer classes. The canals are to be used in the interest of commerce, industry, and labor, and not as mere tax-gatherers. The growth of business from low tolls will make good the loss from reduction. It is useless to talk of the railroads doing this and that. They will only do what they are obliged to do. It is worth while to maintain the canals and to regulate the railroads. The effect of low tolls upon the West was to be considered. A tax of three cents upon a bushel of wheat might seem small, but it would decide the question with a Western buyer whether he would or would not move it. When Gov. SEYMOUR had concluded, a recess was taken.

In the afternoon session, President Anderson, of the Rochester University; Gov. Merrill, of Iowa; Hon. David A. Little, of Syracuse; Ex-Senator Stanford; W. S. Perrell, of Lockport; Gen. West, of Milwaukee; Jacob Bloss, of Detroit; Mr. Jarvis, of Ohio; Mr. Ellis, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Mr. Griffith, of Toledo, and G. S. Hazard, of Buffalo, the Committee on Resolutions, reported a long series of resolutions, which were read. They emphatically declare the purpose of the Unions to abrogate the canal contracts and to punish any Canal Commissioner or canal officer who shall be found conniving with the canal contractors for the continuance of contracts. They urge the speedy completion of the Wisconsin and Fox River improvements, the enlargement and placing in thorough repair the Erie Canal, the reduction of tolls and introduction of steam towage on the canals. One resolution advocates the annulling of the tolls upon boats. The resolutions were adopted, and after the customary resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention and to the Mayor and Common Council of this city the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP WESER.

The steam-ship *Weser*, from Bremen July 2, and Southampton July 5, arrived at this port last evening. The *Weser* brings three days' later news than that received by the *Java*.

Prince LOUIS D'OTTINGEN-WALLERSTEIN, formerly a member of the Bavarian Government, has just died at Lucerne at the age of seventy-eight.

The *Indépendance Belge* announces that M. CHARLES DELESCLUZE, chief editor of the *Réveil*, has taken up his residence at Brussels in order to avoid the thirteen months' imprisonment to which he was recently condemned.

A duel with swords has just taken place at Bordeaux between M. LAVERTUJON, editor of the *Gironde*, and M. GREGORI, filling a similar capacity on the *Province*. Both gentlemen were slightly wounded in the thigh, and the encounter was then brought to a close.

TARRANT, the well-known cricketer, says the London *Echo* of July 3, died at Cambridge, on Saturday, in the thirty-second year of his age. He had visited America and Australia, where at one time he beat eleven colonists at single wicket after a hard day's work. His largest inning was 108, which he played in a match in 1866.

The death at Trouville, on Saturday, of Mme. ACHILLE FOULD, widow of the late Minister, is announced. The deceased lady, who was 68 years of age, and had been in delicate health for some time, had only arrived at that watering-place on Thursday. Some hours after the journey, her state of health became much worse, and at last she declined most rapidly.

The Birmingham *Post* says:—"The favorable report we were able to give last week in reference to Mr. BRIGHT'S health is more than confirmed by later information. Within the last few days a marked improvement has, in all respects, taken place in the right hon. gentleman's condition. Though his progress toward complete recovery will necessarily be slew, he is unquestionably in a fair way to the restoration of his powers. Mr. BRIGHT is still at Llandudno. He has derived much benefit from sea-bathing, and is able to take exercise on horseback."

The new movement for the revival of "Irish Nationality," remarks the London *Times*, of July 5, is said to be gaining a certain degree of strength. Originating with that Protestant minority which so long relied on the connection with England for the maintenance of their exclusive privileges, it is supported by many of the youngest priests, as well as the organs of the lay Catholic Democracy, and there is no Irish party to oppose it. As yet, indeed, it has assumed no organized shape, nor have its leaders ventured to issue any formal programme of their views. Still, it has already made itself felt in more than one contested election, and is acquiring an influence which it would not be wise altogether to neglect.

A sad accident, involving the loss of fourteen lives, occurred in the Bay of Gibraltar on the 21st ult. A trading-boat left Gibraltar at noon on that day for Algeciras, having on board fifteen men and three women, and when off the Orange Grove she capsized, without any person apparently noticing the occurrence. It was only when four of the men on board, the sole survivors of the occupants of the boat, arrived at Algeciras the same night, that the details of the lamentable catastrophe became known. These men, after the boat had upset, managed to climb on to the keel and remained there until dark, when another boat passed by, which rescued them and conveyed them to Algeciras.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Start of the Dauntless and Cambria from Queenstown—The Ships, their Men and Guests—A Brilliant Beginning—The Yachts Sail Away amid Cheers and Shouts of Immense Crowds.

From Our Special Correspondent.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 4, 1870.

I should hardly imagine that, under ordinary circumstances, the town of Queenstown is at all animated. It has, however, been quite lively during the past few days, in consequence of the change of starting-place of the ocean yacht-race, the contestants in which—the *Cambria* and the *Dauntless*—sailed hence this afternoon. But animated as it is, it would undoubtedly have been much noisier had it been within as easy reach of the British metropolis as the port of Cowes, first selected as the point of departure. The devotees of yachting who came hither from London, Liverpool and the adjacent cities have had courage indeed, for the journey is a most fatiguing one. To reach Holyhead from London, for example, requires about six hours' rapid traveling, then follows a five hours' sail across the Irish Channel, and, afterward, from Kingstown to Queenstown, a six or seven hours' ride by rail. To the admirers of what DE QUINCEY calls the glory of motion, the trip, it is true, has some attractiveness. The special express trains bearing the Irish mails and running from London to Holyhead traverse their route with almost incredible swiftness, a few seconds' time being deemed of such value that instead of the usual means of replenishing the engine tanks with water being relied upon, the fluid is literally "scooped up" from troughs between the tracks, and while the train is proceeding at its usual rate. By quitting the Anglo-American steam-ships at Queenstown, one can proceed to London by rail, and arrive there some hours in advance of those who prefer landing at Liverpool. A very few avail themselves, though, of this advantage, except, of course, those tourists who wish to visit Ireland in its entirety, or in its most picturesque expression—the Lakes of Killarney. And no one dreams, I am sure, of setting foot ashore at Queenstown for the purpose of sight-seeing. No ten-year-old town in the United States, christened with a pompous name and possessed of a hundred wooden dwellings and of twenty bar-rooms, could be less interesting. Queenstown is built *en amphithéâtre*, the lowest tier of houses skirting the river front and the higher rows rising directly behind them. The effect, from the harbor, is that of a landscape on a Chinese plate. Once the picture thus presented gazed upon, the luckless traveler can retire to his hotel, satisfied that he has "done" Queenstown most thoroughly. He would gain little by strolling about the town, and would suffer much at the hands of the local mendicants. These are naturally as numerous as the sands of the sea, and they receive notable accessions of amateurs so soon as an American is signaled. To bestow alms in England and in Ireland or all claimants would ruin the whole ROTHSCHILD family in six months.

THE YACHTS.

The rival yachts arrived here on Monday last, the *Dauntless* leaving Cowes about nine hours after the *Cambria*, and reaching Queenstown five hours ahead of that craft. Both vessels have lain but a few hundred yards from the shore, and throughout the whole week, have been inspected, as was Salisbury Cathedral, by Pecksniff, (the architect,) from all points. There is little need for any description of either, the *Dauntless* having been sketched already in your columns, and the *Cambria* having had extensive reference on the occasion of recent—and unfortunate—contests with the *Sappho*. In reality, the difference of size is slight. By Custom-house measurement, *i. e.*, by the displacement of water, the tonnage of the *Dauntless* is about 282, and that of *Cambria* about 240 tons. But the difference in form is more apparent. Both yachts are beautiful, but for fluency the *Dauntless'* lines are not matched by those of her competitor, or, indeed, by those of any yacht now in port. The *Dauntless* sits upon the waves, while the *Cambria* is seated in them. I am not prepared to say that the weather will be of the precise kind to suit the special qualities of the American boat, but I find it very difficult to make bets against her. The two ships carry a crew and a list of officers of equal numerical strength. Mr. ASHBURY, of the *Cambria*, has had some trouble in the gathering of his men. Those whom he had engaged struck, a week ago, and, until this morning, I learn that a good deal of confusion prevailed aboard. Mr. BENNETT'S force includes Capts. SAMUELS and TAYLOR, navigators; Capts. BROWN and LYONS, sailing-masters; two quartermasters, and eighteen men before the mast. Mr. ASHBURY was to have had for principal guest, Capt. WILLIAMSON, to whom, I ought to mention, he has sold the *Cambria* for five thousand pounds. Capt. WILLIAMSON, I am told, is to take the prize should the yacht win the race just commenced, and is to pay the loss should she be defeated. He will also fulfill all racing engagements already entered into by her late owner. He did not, however, take passage in the *Cambria* today. Mr. BENNETT'S guests are Messrs. LEONARD W. JEROME and LAWRENCE R. JEROME, Mr. CHARLES LONGFELLOW, a son of the poet, who has recently been on an extensive tour, and Mr. J. M. TOOLEY. Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD was to have accepted the hospitality of the owner of the *Dauntless*, but is detained in Paris, I am sorry to hear, by illness.

THE START.

The stay of the yachts at Queenstown ended most pleasantly with the brilliant start today. In honor of the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence and of the departure of the yachts, all the ships afloat were bedecked with their brightest colors. At least a dozen large excursion steamers plied briskly and noisily to and fro, some laden so heavily with human freight as to do away quite with recollections of overcrowded boats in younger England. Everything was in readiness on both yachts, toward noon. Half an hour later a tug took charge of each boat, the anchors were weighed and the harbor was quitted. The real enthusiasm of the demonstration, of which the American yacht was the object, contrasted strongly with the disregard shown the master of her rival. The river-side streets were lined with spectators waving hats and handkerchiefs, the decks of the ships of war were crowded with cheering tars, all the steam whistles were blown, all the flags were hoisted as the *Dauntless* moved outward toward Daunt Rock. The American colors saluted the American colors as she passed the *Sappho*, which lay at anchor previous to sailing for New-York, with a full racing crew, forty-eight hours hence. A distance of about eight miles separates the port from Daunt Rock, and the route thither is a triumphant one to follow. Commander BENNETT is on deck, and the few minutes left him in sight of land are wholly occupied with responses to cordial salutations from all sides. Outside the harbor, the breeze freshens. It is a westerly breeze and the sea afar is well crested with white. The two little tugs go plunging on, the tall yachts following majestically in their wake, and an escort of steamers bring up the rear. A bell-buoy is over Daunt Rock—the spot where three or four years ago the *City of New-York* was wrecked—and close to the bell-buoy is a gun-boat, whence the signal to start is to be given. At 2½ o'clock, the first of the two guns is heard and two minutes later, the second is fired. Henceforward every second is precious. The *Cambria* slips her hawser, which falls splashing into the sea. A sailor on the *Dauntless* cuts the cable binding the yacht to the tug. The *Cambria's* racing colors are on high, and her mainsail, foresail and racing topsail are set. The racing colors borne off by the *Henrietta* in the first ocean yacht-race are hoisted over the *Dauntless*, and her mainsail, foresail and flying jibs are set. There is more cheering and renewed vigor displayed in the waving of handkerchiefs, as the two yachts bound away. Then a slight fog envelops and half conceals them, but lifts away soon. The escort attends them half an hour longer, the yachts becoming more and more indistinct to the eye. At about 3½ the foremost tug turns back, and the rival vessels are left to, it is hoped, a speedy and pleasant voyage.

F. A. S.

THE ARMY.

Synopsis of the Army Bill as Passed—The Mode Prescribed for Reducing the Force—Brevet Rank, Pay and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following is a synopsis of the principal provisions of the Army bill as it becomes a law after the numerous alterations made by the several Committees of Conference.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The President is directed to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000 men, before July 1871. Officers on their own application before next January, may be honorably discharged with one year's extra pay and allowances. Officers who have served thirty years may, if they desire, be placed on the retired, on which may be increased to 300. The officers of General and Lieutenant General are be made the grades of Major-General and Brigadier-General until the number of officers in those grades is reduced to three and six respectively, which number shall not thereafter be increased.

DISABLED OFFICERS.

Officers deemed unfit for the proper performance of their duties, from any cause except injuries incurred or contracted in line of their duty, are to be reported by the General of the Army to the Board convened by the Secretary of War, on whose recommendation they shall be mustered out with one year's pay.

TRANSFERS.

The President is authorized to transfer officers from regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry to the list of supernumeraries, and all vacancies now existing, or which may be so caused before January next, shall be filled by supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority and fitness.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Supernumerary officers may, at their own request, be assigned as Second Lieutenants, and if any remain after the 1st of next January they shall be mustered out with one year's pay and allowances.

SERVANTS—BREVET RANK—CIVIL OFFICERS.

The present pay of enlisted men is continued for one year, and it is made unlawful to use an enlisted man as a servant. Brevet officers are forbidden to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of their actual rank, and they must be addressed in official communications only by their actual title. Officers on the active list are forbidden to hold civil offices on pain of vacating their commissions.

REGULATION OF SUTLERS.

The Secretary of War is authorized to prepare a system of General Army regulations, to be approved by Congress, and to permit and control one or more trading establishments, to be maintained at any frontier post not in the vicinity of a town.

THE PAY.

The amount of pay is fixed as follows: General, $13,500; Lieutenant-General, $11,000; Major-General, $7,500; Brigadier-General, $5,500; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500; Captain, mounted, $2,000; Captain, not mounted, $1,800; First Lieutenant, mounted, $1,600; First Lieutenant, not mounted, $1,500; Second Lieutenant, mounted, $1,500; Second Lieutenant, not mounted, $1,400—with ten per cent. for each term of five years' service. These rates seem to be in full of all commutations and allowances, provided that fuel and forage in kind may be furnished as at present.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Officers retired from active service are to receive seventy-five per cent. of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired.

English Papers.

BRENTANO, at No. 23 Union-square, has received the current *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, and the latest popular London magazines and literary papers, and now has an excellent variety of current literature suitable for Summer reading.

The *Commercial Union* is the title of a handsome, eight-page journal, which is to be the organ of the movement under whose auspices the Rochester Convention was held, yesterday. Apropos of that gathering, the first number has been issued. The regular publication will not commence until September.

Watson's Art Journal announces the accession of Mr. JAMES MCCARROLL as associate and managing editor.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 15.

The Executive Session of the previous evening continued till 3 o'clock this morning. The Senate again met at 9 o'clock, and at 9½ went into Executive Session. Without opening the doors, the time for adjournment *sine die*, was extended from noon until 2 o'clock, and then to 5 o'clock P. M.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

In constructively open session the third and last conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in. It adopts the substitute of the Senate for the House bill, making exactly the appropriations fixed by the Senate, with a proviso that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of the treaties made by the Indian Peace Commission.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At 2:40 the doors were actually opened and a message was received from the President, calling attention to the breaking out of war in Europe and the necessity for some action on the part of Congress relative to shipping interests. The following is the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing an Indian Appropriation bill before the members of Congress separate. Without such appropriation, Indian hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life and expenditures vast as compared with the amount asked.

The latest intelligence from Europe indicates the imminence of war between France and North Germany. In view of this, a sound policy indicates the importance of some legislation tending to enlarge the commercial marine of this country. The vessels of this country, at the present time, are insufficient to meet the increase which the existence of a war in Europe will impose upon the commerce of the United States; and I submit to the consideration of Congress, the interests of the country will be advanced by the opportunity afforded to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country. An act to this effect may be limited in its deviation to meet the immediate exigency. The foreign mail service of the United States is, in a large degree, dependent upon the Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers. The Post-office Department has entered into contracts in writing with the two companies above named, and with the Williams & Guion line, respectively, for a regular and continuous service of two years. The only arrangement that could be made with the Inman and Cunard lines is temporary, and may be broken off at any time. The North German lines are first-class in point of speed and equipment, their steamers usually making the trip across the Atlantic in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance of the Williams & Guion line. Should the North German steamers be blockaded or impeded by France our postal intercourse with foreign nations will be greatly embarrassed unless Congress should interpose for its relief. I suggest to Congress the propriety of further postponing the time for adjournment with the view of considering the question herein communicated.

U. S. GRANT.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHIP-BUILDING.

After the message had been read, the bill to encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade and for other purposes, was taken up. Its provisions were published yesterday.

An amendment of Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont, limiting the period within which American registers may be issued to foreign vessels to four months, was adopted.

An amendment by Mr. CAMERON was also adopted, providing that one-half the persons employed on such ships, and also the officers, shall be American citizens.

The third section of the bill was unanimously amended.

Mr. SHERMAN renewed his motion to strike out the first two sections, which was discussed, Mr. CHANDLER claiming that the opportunity now offered the United States by foreign war would, if improved, give to our commerce an impetus it would not otherwise receive in twenty years. He believed if the bill was killed, those who were guilty of its death would live to regret it.

The bill was then laid aside informally.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Mr. STEWART, on leave, presented the credentials of RICHARD H. WHITELEY and HENRY C. FARROW as Senators elect from the State of Georgia. Laid on the table.

THE SHIPPING BILL FAILS.

Mr. CHANDLER made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill which had been discussed, but Mr. BAYARD, who had the floor, declined to yield.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The hour of 5 o'clock arriving, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 9 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES made a supplementary report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, striking out that paragraph relating to the municipal appointments of Washington, which went in the report made last evening. He stated that he was entirely ignorant, as were his colleagues on the Committee, how that paragraph had got into the report. He knew nothing of it until he heard it read from the Clerk's desk. The report was agreed to.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions in the contested Texas election case of GRAFTON against CONNOR, that GRAFTON is not entitled to the seat, and that the consideration of the right of CONNOR, the sitting member be postponed until next session. Agreed to.

The majority and minority reports in the Missouri contested election case of CHILDS against VAN HORN, were made and postponed until next session.

Mr. CESENA called up the Indiana contested election case of REID against JULIAN, the majority resolution being that Mr. JULIAN, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. REID should be paid $4,500 for his expenses.

After discussion, the resolution was adopted, with amendment allowing $5000 to JOSEPH SEGAR, of Virginia, and $1,500 to Mr. GRAFTON, of Texas, for prosecuting their respective claims to seats.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that it had passed the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the Indian service, with a substitute, being the Senate Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. PAINE and HOLMAN objected, and as the yeas and nays were being taken ordering a call of the House, the vote could not be interrupted by a motion. As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. SARGENT moved non-concurrence in the Senate substitute for the Indian bill, and the appointment of Committee of Conference.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and Messrs. SARGENT, ALLISON and HOLMAN were appointed a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SARGENT declined to serve, thinking that there should be a new Conference Committee.

The Speaker thereupon appointed Mr. DAWES in his place.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, the Senate bill amendatory of the act granting land to Oregon for a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State, allowing change of route, was passed.

Mr. TILLMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing political disabilities from all persons in the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee. Negatived.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a post-office and court-house building in Trenton, N. J. Rejected. Yeas 100, nays 60, less than a two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

A RECESS.

Various propositions looking to the payment of clerks during the recess, &c., were made and voted down amid much confusion, and then at 12½ o'clock, on the motion of Mr. DAWES, who wanted to stop that sort of business, and to gain time to attend the Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, the House took a recess till 1¼ P. M.

After the recess, Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution postponing the hour of adjournment until 5 o'clock. Negatived.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. DAWES, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment, with the condition that it is not to be construed into an affirmance or disaffirmance of any of the powers of the Senate over the subject. He stated that the House had gained nothing but a transference of the question until the next session of Congress. The Committee had thought it proper to let the responsibility rest with the House. He submitted the report, without argument.

Mr. SARGENT sought the floor, but was met with shouts of "Vote," "Question," &c. The question was put and the report was agreed to.

After the vote was taken Mr. SERGENT remarked that the House had by its action yielded the whole principle that it had fought for during the last three sessions. It was a surrender of everything in principle and in fact. [Shouts of "Not at all."]

THE HOUR OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES renewed the concurrent resolution extending the session till 5 o'clock, so as to allow time for the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE sought the floor and was notified by the Speaker that if he persisted in occupying the floor there could not be an adjournment today, to which he replied in an excited manner that the action of the Speaker was outrageous. [Loud calls to order.]

The Speaker put the question on postponing the hour of adjournment, and declared it carried.

A member on the Democratic side called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, saying that he had done so because his rights had been overridden by the Chair.

The Speaker, evincing much earnestness of manner, remarked that one motion to adjourn was in order and had to be put, but that there was just time to save a precipitate adjournment as against this factious action.

The question was on ordering the yeas and nays.

Mr. MCNEELY said that the Speaker had no right to make an argument in that way.

The Speaker said that he had a right to protect the majority against the minority.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were not ordered on the resolution postponing adjournment, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAWES then moved a recess until 4¼. Negatived.

EFFECT OF A EUROPEAN WAR ON CUBA.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the imminence of war in Europe, the state of insurrection in Cuba and the probability of Spain losing all control over that island, and its being seized and held by France, and authorizing the President, if it should become necessary during the recess, to protest against and prevent such seizure, to recognize the revolutionary Government of Cuba as the *de facto* Government of that island, and to take such other steps as will, in his judgment, prevent any foreign or monarchical Government taking possession of the Island of Cuba, or any other island in the American seas. The rules were not suspended.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

Mr. COX sought the floor to offer a resolution in relation to free ships.

Mr. LOGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels-of-war and steam machinery. Rejected—yeas 98, nays 54; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Pending the vote, a message was received from the President, urging the necessity of passing the Indian Appropriation bill, referring to the prospects of a European war and the necessity of increasing the American commercial marine by the purchase of ships abroad, and suggesting the propriety of postponing the time of adjournment.

[At 1:55 a messenger from the Senate arrived almost breathless, and, amid the laughter of the House, managed to grasp out the information that the Senate had concurred in the resolution postponing adjournment till 5 o'clock.]

FREE SHIPS.

Mr. COX reminded the Speaker that before the reception of the President's message he had obtained the floor to offer a resolution as to free ships.

Mr. CALKIN expressed regret that the President had stolen his colleague's thunder. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that he had a similar resolution to introduce.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he had endeavored to get the House months ago to adopt the principle of free ships, and he regretted very much that it had not done so.

REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the President's message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to consider it forthwith and report at as early a moment as practicable.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolutions for free ships offered by Messrs. COX, BUTLER of Massachusetts, INGERSOLL, POTTER, MUNGEN and CONGER were also referred.

ANOTHER RECESS.

The House then, at 2:20 o'clock, took a recess for one hour.

REPORT ON THE MESSAGE.

On the House resuming its session, Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is not expedient to further extend the present session of Congress to take further action at this time on the President's message.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the minority of the Committe, reported a bill authorizing for a limited time the registration of foreign-built iron vessels.

Mr. BLAIR advocated the adoption of the majority report. He argued that the question of free ships had already been fully considered in this session in both branches of Congress, and there was no time or necessity for taking it up now. He never could consent to having foreign-built ships free, so long as the materials out of which ships are built are not free. He was not willing to have such a discrimination as that against the ship-builder.

Mr. SCHENCK advocated the passage of the bill reported by the minority. Many members, he said, would have perhaps voted differently on the proposition if the changed condition of things had not presented a new view of the matter. The President had called attention to the fact that war in Europe is imminent, is impending, is almost certain, if not actually waging. In that condition of things, there was no time to take up and consider propositions as to admitting materials free of duty. If anything was to be done it should be done immediately, and to reference to the ships built.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, stated as his opinion, that the proposition of the minority had two perils to the country. The first was that it gave the President of the United States the power, by issuing his proclamation or not, to control the whole commerce of the country at his pleasure. Whenever the President said, "Admit foreign ships duty free," in they came, while if he hesitated to issue his proclamation no ships came in free of duty. He (Mr. BROOKS) did not desire to vest in any human being the entire control of the shipping and navigation interests of the country. The next peril was that if the United States were open to the purchase of foreign ships for six months, the process of American ship-building would be stopped. It was a stab, therefore, at the whole interests of the country, and was a stab at the American flag. It might be said that there were no ships in this country now to do the carrying trade. That was not so. There were in New-York now belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company eight or ten first-class ships. Mr. WEBB, the great American ship-builder, had nine steam-ships under his immediate control, which could be put on the ocean in ten or twenty days. Other American ship-owners in New-York had at least fifteen ships; and there were two first-class steam-ships in Boston Harbor—the *Erie* and the *Ontario*. If he were asked why they were not put into immediate employment, the answer would be that foreign ships are in a great degree hotels, where everything that contributes to the support of life is free of duty; whereas the taxation of the same articles on American ships is enormous, rendering it impossible for them to compete in the carrying trade with foreign vessels. He would not oppose the bill of the minority, perhaps, if ship-building material and ship-stores were admitted duty free for six months. If that proposition could be appended to the minority bill, it would be free trade to Americans as well as to Germans, Englishmen and Frenchmen, but without it, it was only free trade for foreigners and slave trade for Americans.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. LYNCH, COX, PETERS and BLAIR, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table was made by Messrs. CLEVELAND and NEGLEY, and was negatived—yeas 72, nays 95.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The Speaker then, at 5 o'clock, declared the session adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, July 17, will contain an excellent variety of entertaining literary and miscellaneous reading matter, in addition to all the news received by telegraph and mail, and from our own correspondents and reporters. Its contents will include:

A story with extracts from current literature—the newest books, and latest domestic and foreign magazines and literary papers;—

A timely article, specially prepared for this edition of the TIMES, on the ORANGEMEN of New-York City; the numbers of lodges, members, &c., with other interesting facts concerning them;—

Another article, entitled DEFUNCT THEATERS; Thespian temples of former times in New-York; the first play-houses; growth of the drama; later edifices, their location and final destruction; favorite actors, and where they first appeared, &c.;—

Letters from some of OUR CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD, containing much news and gossip, and comments on social and political movements in Europe;—

A full complement of "NOTES AND COMMENTS," one of the newest features of the Sunday edition of the TIMES;—

Editorial Articles and Paragraphs on topics of the moment; Summaries of Foreign and Religious News; National Guard News and Gossip; Seventh Regiment Cape May Excursion; Theatrical and Musical Notes; Miscellaneous Local Reports of interest, &c., &c., &c.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation, and is consequently an excellent advertising medium. Advertisers who intend using its columns will note the rule that all advertisements must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8¼ o'clock this evening to insure proper classification.

Seven Thousand Buildings Burned.

$25,000,000 OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

HERRING'S SAFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE!!!

"THE ONLY SAFE WHICH PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS."

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, 21st June, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I arrived here with my family recently, and had an interview with our Minister, Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, who stated to me that one of your safes kept in the United States Consulate here, *was the only one whose contents were found untouched by the late fire.* I now have the above safe on exhibition, and have already obtained some important orders. I remain your obedient servant, A. D. DIMOKIDES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

"The most reliable protection from fire now known."

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKER'S SAFES,

With the new combination of hardened steel and iron, and the Franklinite or SPIEGEL ISEN, (Herring & Floyd's Pat.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
251 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-ST., N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING & CO., CHICAGO,
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, NEW-ORLEANS.
—*Advertisement.*

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all affections of the bowels incident to childhood at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't Fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

To Capitalists at Watering-Places.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I desire to call the attention of parties who contemplate leaving the City during July to the opportunity afforded to examine the extensive improvements on Grand Park.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave City depot at 2¼ P. M. on THURSDAY, 21st, and SATURDAY, 23th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at the Park, and arrangements will be made to facilitate the transportation of parties who may desire to attend the sale of the great central subdivision on the 28th inst. from the various watering-places, and they will be regarded as my guests while at the Park.

ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 317 Broadway.

What Did it?—LYON'S KATHAIRON made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The KATHAIRON and MAGNOLIA BALM are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is a bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Ling Wan, Chinese Physician,

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Going to Boston.

DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., who treats with special prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all Diseases of the Scalp, which destroy the Hair, and who permanently cures Moles and Warts; also, Pimples on the Face, unnatural Redness of the Nose, Moth Patches and Freckles, will close his New-York office SATURDAY, July 30, and open his Boston office, corner Tremont and Winter sts., for a few weeks, at an early date. Those wishing to consult the Doctor should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Patents Obtained in the United States and all foreign countries by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, publishers *Scientific American*.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BRILL.—At Poughquag, Dutchess County, on Saturday, July 9, 1870, SARAH BRILL, aged 92 years and 1 month.

BETTY.—On Friday, July 15, CHARLES FARNSWORTH, only son of William and Hannah S. Betty, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday evening, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, at their residence, 88th-st., third house east of 1st-av.

CORNER.—At Claremont, West Farms, Friday, 15th inst., JAMES EDWARD, son of John and Mary Corner, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

THORNDIKE.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, July 13, SARAH, widow of the late John P. Thorndike, formerly of Boston, in her 81st year.

FOSTER.—On Wednesday, July 13, after forty hours' illness, CONANT, second son of S. Conant Foster, M. D., aged ten years and seven days.

GILLIS.—On Friday morning, 15th inst., very suddenly, at Castleton, Staten Island, JOHN B. GILLIS, aged 28 years, formerly of Washington, D. C., and son of the late Capt. James M. Gillis, U. S. N.

Funeral from his mother's residence, corner of Clove and Manor roads, at 3 P. M., this day, Saturday. The remains will be taken to Washington.

LUTHER.—On Thursday, July 14, JOSEPHINE, youngest child of William and Mary E. Luther, aged one year and six months.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 188 Orchard-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, precisely.

MATHER.—At Englewood, N. J., July 14, MABEL HERBERT, daughter of De Witt C. and Margaret H. Mather, aged 7 months 28 days.

Funeral at Englewood, N. J., Saturday morning, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Train for Englewood leaves Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

MCELHINNEY.—On Friday, July 15, WM. G. MCELHINNEY, infant son of Mary I. and James McElhinney, aged 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 181 Adams-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SHANNON.—At Northampton, Mass., on Friday, July 15, HORATIO N. SHANNON, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 110 West 45th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SIBLEY.—At Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, July 13, Mrs. MARY A. SIBLEY, wife of O. E. Sibley, of Buffalo, in the 62d year of her age.

WILLETS.—In Brooklyn, on the 14th, of cholera infantum, STEPHEN ELLIOTT, son of Stephen T. and Mary S. Willets, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on seventh day, seventh month, (July 16,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 20 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn.

WRIGHT.—A Newtown, L

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the quiet of the week was broken in upon by two sales made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. Two pieces of property were disposed of by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee. The first piece sold was a house and lot on the north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 275 feet west of Second-avenue, known as No. 227. The lot is 25x98.9. The property was struck off for $9,200, a fair valuation. The second piece was a lot with the buildings thereon, on the east side of Elizabeth-street, No. 130; the lot 25x100. This sale was made more for the purpose of passing title than anything else, and the conditions called for gold bids. The property was sold for the nominal sum of $9,200, gold, a price far below the real value. No other transactions were made. The attendance at the room was moderate, and the above were the only events of the day in the real estate market, no suburban sales taking place anywhere in the vicinity of the City.

On Wednesday next, on the premises, at Woodridge, N. J., the enterprising firm of JOHNSON & MILLER advertise another extensive sale of 600 lots. From the success which has attended the disposition of all the property thus far offered by this firm during the present season, there is no reason to fear that the above transaction will be an exception to the rule. Full particulars of the sale will be found in the advertising columns.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story brick house and lot, n. s., No. 227 East 28th-st., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 25x98.9 .... $9,200
1 lot with buildings thereon, e. s., No. 130 Elizabeth-st., lot 25x100, (gold) 8,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Charlton-st., s. s., 156.7 ft. e. of Varick-st., th. w., 23x100 .... $20,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., No. 122, 25x87.6, ½ part 14,000
Houston and Laurens sts., s. e. corner, 33.6x65 37,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 162 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10 14,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x87.6 13,500
Pearl-st., w. s., No. 175, 19.9x105.11x25.2x104.7 34,600
26th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.2x98.9x183x— 6,649
36th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., th. e., 25x98.9 1,000
43d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 150x100.5 64,000
43d-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 9th-av., 36.8x100.4 10,000
44th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., th. w., 18.9x100 17,000
44th-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., th. w., 18.9x100.4 17,000
62d-st., s. s., 136.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5 12,000
62d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 37.6x100.5 20,000
113th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 33.4x100.11 8,500
Dyckman-st. and Vermilyea-av., s. of Dyckman-st., 69 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av., thence s. 19x183.5x58x166.4x12 5,100
Sherman-av., s.s., 100 ft. e. of Academy-st., 150x160 1,650
Vermilyea-av. and Hawthorn-st.; n.e. cor., 100x175 2,870
2d-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 31st-st., 16.5x100 9,100
3d-av., w. s., 51 ft. s. of 105th-st., 25x100 7,000
7th-av. and 36th-st., n. e. corner, 66.9x25x99.6x75 60,000

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 284, 3 years, per year $1,600
Pearl-st., No. 544, 3 years, per year 900
East 21st-st., No. 25, 5 years; 3 years, per year, $3,500; 2 years, per year 3,750

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams and John sts., s. w. corner, 115.5x200, also dock n. s. John-st. $76,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 22x70 5,500
Debevoise-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100, ½ part 1,650
Dyckman-st., n. e. s., 290 ft. n. w. of Richard-st. 2,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 800
George-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 130x81.9x125x100; Centre-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 108x106x161x169 2,900
Hewes-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x50 .... nom.
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 100x98.6 665
Jefferson-st., n. w.s., 100 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 100x100; Johnson-av. and Madison-st., s. corner, 100x200; Madison-st., s. s., 425 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 100x100x109x144 4,400
Johnson-av. and Starr-st., n. corner, 100x100; Lafayette-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Remsen-st., 16.11x91.6 1,500
Madison-st., s. e. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 507.4x214.2x630.8x150x200x100; Starr-st., s. e. s., 400 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 400x200x100x300x100 10,545
Madison-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 100x100 1,240
Madison-st., n. w. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100 310
Madison-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 100x100 1,000
Madison-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 100x100; Madison-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 100x200 3,080
Oakland-st., e. s., 154.2 ft. n. of Vancott-av., 50x100 1,500
Palmetto-st., s. w. s., 500 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100 445
Ross-st. and Wythe-av., s. w. corner, 45x100 5,300
Union-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 80x100 5,000
1st-st., e. s., 22 ft. n. of South 4th-st., 29.8x100 6,000
Butler-av., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100 500
Butler-av., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100 500
Butler-av., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100 400
Bedford-av., e. s., 242 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x100 900
Bedford-av., e. s., 267 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x100 900
DeKalb-av., s. s., 41.7 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 19x59 10,000
Graham-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Frost-st., 25x75 100
Knickerbocker-av. and George-st., s. corner, 100x200; Jefferson-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 300x100; Myrtle-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 100x100 4,160
Metropolitan-av., s. s., 75 ft. s. of Catharine-st., 25x100 600
Smith-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100 465
Smith-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100 465
Smith-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100 465
Smith-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100 465
Williams-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100; Schenck-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100 .... nom.
Chestnut-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100 1,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Maiden-lane, n. s., adjoining L. T. Gutherie's and lot No. 30, 9 172-1000 acres $4,000

Lewisboro.

6¼ acres, adjoining James Brannick's and S. L. Hoyt's $500

North Salem.

1 acre, adjoining Dr. C. E. Lee's and Jno. Orsmengo's $3,600
10 acres, adjoining Jno. Quick's and Isaac Van Scoy 500

Ossining.

6 22-100 acres on e. s. Croton Aqueduct; part Jas. R. Knowlton's farm $5,137

Pelham.

Lots Nos. 143 and 224, Pelhamville map, 100x100 each $200

Poundridge.

Benj. Weed's property, two roods $350
Wall M. Davis' property, lands 300

Yonkers.

Palisade and Van Cortlandt, s. e. corner, 300x365 .... $8,100
Lots Nos. 377 and 407 Warburton-av.; Lots Nos. 174 and 182 Ravine-av.; Lot No. 20 Glenwood, and 68-800 part of E. W. Candee's interest 52,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Brunswick-st., s. s, adjoining Waters', 316.6x112.6 .... $1,000
Poins-st., s. s., 300 ft. n. of Halstead-av., 25x100x50x161.10 7,300
Quarry-st., s. s., lot No. 92, 25x95 450
Waverley-place, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Quitman-st., 25x101.10 1,300
4th-av., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Garside-av., 13.3x69 2,500

Bloomfield.

Railroad-av., n. w. s., 30.4x91.8x73 .... $8,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Atlantic and Morgan-st., Derby, S., now *et al* to Mayor, &c., with water front, Jersey City, 335x100 .... $100,000
Van Vorst-st., s. s., between Palisade-av. and Clinton-st., 55x90 .... $2,280
Lot No. 17, block No. 341, Sisson map 1,000
Lots Nos. 42 and 43, block No. 359, Sisson map 1,970
Lots Nos. 40 and 41, block No. 359, Sisson map 1,970

Bayonne.

Bergen Point plank-road, adjoining Jas. Baddon's, 40x169 7,000

Greenville.

Bergen-av., Jas. Ray's lot, 75x100 .... nom.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., SIX minutes' walk from depot, a house with eight rooms, attic and cellar, gas and water; price $3,000, part cash, balance in two years. For particulars address HOPE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED residence; every convenience; stables, fruit, shade, large garden; near depot; church and schools; at a low price if sold before August. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNtry-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE AT BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.

The elegant furnished mansion of Daniel B. Wagner, as a strictly private residence, for two or three years. It is an Italian villa, two stories and attic, 42 feet front by 50 deep: hall 8 feet wide through center; piazza on three sides, 160 feet long; kitchen and butler's pantry in rear, 18 by 28 feet; ice-house filled; stabling, carriage and out houses very complete; lawn 300 feet square fronting the lake; twenty minutes' drive from railroad station. Terms accommodating. Apply to N. S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., or to the subscriber, DANIEL B. WAGNER, Budd's Lake, N. J.

TO RENT—AT MADISON, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the station, a two-story house containing eight rooms, pleasantly located; garden supplied with vegetables and fruit. It will be rented at a moderate rate for the summer or balance of the year; furnished or unfurnished. Address J. C. H., Post-office Box No. 2,616

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GRAND PARK.
AUCTION SALE OF THE
GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION
OF GRAND PARK
IS DEFINITELY FIXED FOR
THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1870.
150 ELEGANT VILLA PLOTS,
from one to three acres each, comprising 300 acres of choice lands, superbly located amid the
BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS
of Westchester, twenty miles from the City. Nothing superior has ever been offered in the vicinity of New-York, either for purposes of suburban homes or speculation. In order to afford an opportunity to parties desiring to examine the property,
A SPECIAL TRAIN
will be provided on THURSDAY, July 21, and SATURDAY, July 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M., New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Carriages will attend their arrival at Grand Park to carry visitors over the ground. For further particulars apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 317 Broadway; S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, *Evening Post* Building; or to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers and real estate brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores, lots, country-seats and farms bought, sold, rented, exchanged. Loans negotiated. Auction sales of furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY, July 20,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at
WOODRIDGE, N. J.,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
600 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
together with a large house, neat cottage and numerous out-buildings, beautifully located at Woodridge, N. J., adjoining the village of Carlstadt, by order of F. Kohbertz, Esq., before leaving for Europe.

Note the following very easy terms: On the vacant lots 85 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years; on the buildings, 70 per cent. for the same time. Printed abstracts to purchasers free of charge. Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale. Free collation on the arrival of the train. For maps and free railroad passes apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.—The Aber-Hirnant Estate. An exceedingly important and highly valuable freehold domain containing about 12,000 acres, in a ring fence, situate in the parish of Llanfawr, in the County of Merioneth, about three miles from the market town and station of Bala, on the Great Western Railway, Ruabon to Dolgelly branch, within eight hours of London, three and a half hours of Liverpool, and within easy reach of Manchester, Birmingham and Chester. The Aber-Hirnant residence is a comfortable shooting-box, charmingly placed in a romantic valley. The home grounds are beautifully park-like, rugged and precipitous, with the river Hirnant, in which there is excellent trout-fishing, winding through them, and the long valley, on the hill-sides of which are charming sites for a mansion, and nearer to the town of Bala are positions unequaled for villas. There are a bailiff's house and several farm-houses and homesteads with inclosed lands, (arable and grass,) containing upward of 3,000 acres, some farms in hand and others let to Scotch and Welsh tenants, at very moderate rents, with extensive and valuable sheepwalks. The grousing moors contain about 9,000 acres, and have long been celebrated as being the most excellent in Wales, and equal to many of the best Scotch moors, both in extent and capabilities. They abound in heather and whortleberry and are in a wild and lovely mountain district. There is good partridge, woodcock, and snipe shooting. A public road from Bala passes by the Aber-Hirnant residence. With this exception, there are but few public tracks through the property. This important domain possesses numerous valleys, gorges and passes of great beauty and extent, some being specially selected by tourists for their grandeur and picturesque character, the scenery being equal to the Cumberland and Westmoreland lake district. Among the principal valleys are the Ystrad-Gros, the Hirnant, where is the confluence of the two rivers; above which is a large pool, the Nant-y-Sarn, the Hirnant-Corena, the Rhos-y-Gwalim, where at Pont-Rhiwaedog (the Plain of the Wounded) a great battle was fought; there are many other valleys, romantic glades, and glens, containing mountain streams, and forming endless cascades and falls. This domain may justly be termed a virgin estate, it having never yet been developed. It is known to contain most valuable and inexhaustible beds of slate, of excellent quality, besides which there is a mountain of steatite or soap-stone. There are two sorts of lime-stone in great abundance, and red sandstone, underlying which it is almost certain there are beds of coal. Also indications of lead and other minerals, which, if worked, could be easily conveyed by tramways through the valleys to the Bala Railway Station; thus, as an investment this property would prove especially beneficial. The hill-sides are particularly adapted for the growth of larch, which can be seen by the larch plantations now existing. In the event of some large towns requiring extra water supply, this estate has natural capabilities for making reservoirs into which the mountain streams could be conveyed, and thence to the required district. In Llanfawr Church there are faculty pews belonging to the estate, and about a mile from Aber-Hirnant residence a church has lately been erected. The present rental is small compared with the extent of the estate, but is capable of considerable increase. The moor shooting and mineral advantages, give the great value to the property, combined with its extent, embracing an area of about sixteen square miles.

Messrs. DRIVER have been instructed to offer the above valuable and important DOMAIN to public COMPETITION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on TUESDAY, the 2d of August, at 2 o'clock, in one lot. Particulars, with plans and views, may be had of Messrs. Coode, Kingdon & Cotton, Solicitors, No. 7 Bedford-row, London; and of Messrs. Driver, surveyors, land agents and auctioneers, No. 4 Whitehall, London, S. W. Note.—The Aber-Hirnant residence and estate to be viewed by orders only, to be had of the solicitors and auctioneers as above.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1870.

WHEREAS, THE UNDERSIGNED having duly made an examination in person of the Capital, Securities, and affairs of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, in the State of New-York, for the purpose of an increase of its capital, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to amend Chapter four hundred and sixty-six of Fire Insurance Laws, passed June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as amended to January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in relation to increasing capital stock," passed April 28, 1870, (Chapter 476,) by which it appears that the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, the said increased Capital, is in the possession of said Company, as required by the provisions of the above-named act.

Now, therefore, I, GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, do hereby certify that the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, has duly increased its capital to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars, and is now entitled and authorized to issue policies and transact business as a joint stock Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($2,500,000,) as provided by the laws of the State of New-York.

[Seal.] IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, in duplicate, at the City of Albany, this thirteenth day of July, 1870.

[Signed] GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.
ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.
NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.
ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.
NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS
UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 85.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

INDIANA STATE STOCKS.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are therefore hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$600,000
Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at eighty and interest, two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company.

These bonds are the unsold balance of an issue of $500,000, made by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company for the purpose of completing the equipment of their road, and are secured by a first mortgage on said equipment, made to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, and are payable on March 1, 1880.

The Harlem Extension Railroad connects with the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners and extends from that point to Rutland, Vermont.

In view of this close connection with the Harlem Railroad, and of the steadily-increasing traffic between New-York and the North, it is believed that the above are the cheapest investment now offered to the public.

JOHN BONNER & CO.
No. 22 Broad-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of certificate No. 2,991 for one hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870. FRANCES A. KING, Administratrix.
f11-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.
mh-19-1aw6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated. New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.
SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.
SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-1aw6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-1aw6mSa*

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand. They have also resolved, as authorized by the recent act of the Legislature, to increase the Capital Stock by the distribution among the stockholders of $500,000 in new stock, being at the rate of ONE share for every FOUR shares this day standing in the name of each stockholder.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts. NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, has been declared payable on demand at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, No. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY. July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, July 13, 1870.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 38, of THREE per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Monday, 18th inst.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of tax) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

ALSO,
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF
SIXTY PER CENT.
free of tax, to the policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1870.
AND
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 1, 1870.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the morning of July 18, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of August next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
(Signed,) RICHARD B CONNOLLY, Controller.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of tax, payable on demand, and in addition have ordered the Certificate of Undivided Profits, now outstanding, to be paid in full, on and after the 1st day of August next, with interest to that date.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 15th of July.
O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable, on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS E. BROWN, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
INTEREST commences on the first of each month.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 13, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSON RHOADES, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 8 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. The interest paid by this Bank equal to 7 and 8 per cent., is $142,888 53. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw from July 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED FAMILY horses: very stylish; color, dark brown; 16 hands; weigh 2,300 pounds; nine years old; sound, kind, gentle and good roadsters. Address J. L. S., Lock Box No. 172, Post-office, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND PERfect horse, without a blemish; rich, dark steel gray; very fine; sixteen hands high; fine single stylish horse. Apply at No. 80 Wooster-st., private stable, No. 2 in the rear, two doors above 4th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new, with shifting front, suitable for one horse; also, two sets harness, one nearly new; will be sold separately or together very cheap; owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. 127 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 382 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PROPHET LAST SUNDAY repudiated the understanding as false that he said the throne that the Lord says, "I will set up," was the throne of the gypsies. Admitting his denial, for what purpose did he cite that race at the instance of answering the question put, which was, "Is not the throne in Jer., xlix., 38, the same as that noticed in Isaiah, xxii., 23?" When he has adjusted the case referring to the Gypsies, will he answer the original question relating to the throne, as above repeated?

AN EPISCOPAL BAPTISTERY.—ALL in favor of establishing a baptistery for the more general observance of immersion, according to the offices of the Episcopal Church, are requested to meet in the Murray Hill Chapel, in Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Morning service at 10½. Evening prayer at 4. Rev. JAMES CHRISTAL will officiate.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the associate pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—SUMMER SERVICES: *Sundays.*—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.; Chapel Service, 8 P. M. *Other Days.*—Morning Prayer, 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. C. WASHBURN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. WM. AIKMAN, D. D., of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening; Experience-meeting on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock; seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SABBATH, July 17, Sabbath-school, 2½ P. M.; preaching in the evening at 7¾. The public, and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. M. MCECKRON; MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. All are welcome. Seats provided for all who come.

THE WAR CLOUD.—THAT MAN OF God who, because of the great truths which he proclaims, is shamefully belied, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The Wine-press Soon to be Trodden.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIES.

A SERVICE OF SACRED SONG WILL be conducted by PHILIP PHILLIPS on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Morning Star Mission, No. 130 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dr. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will make an address.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

FIVE-POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at The Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, (EPISCOPAL.)—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. All are invited; strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Services as usual every Sabbath throughout the Summer.

SISTER STODDARD, OF WORCESTER, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, July 17, at the Advent Mission Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., at 10 A. M. and 7½ P.M., and at Temperance Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner of Clinton, at 3 P. M.; seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

CORNER-STONE OF MEETING-HOUSE of First Baptist Church, corner of 39th-st. and Park-av., with appropriate services, on TUESDAY, July 19, at 6 P. M. All who have been connected with the congregation in the past, as well as other friends, are invited to be present.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., will preach in this church, morning and evening, SUNDAY, July 17.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7¾. General Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—This church is closed for repairs, and will be re-opened about Sept. 1. Due notice of the re-opening will be given.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, east of 8th-av.—Prof. W. H. GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, L. S. WEED, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

MORE ROMAN CATHOLIC "BLESSINGS."—Address in Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, July 17, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, COR-NER 6th-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. JOHN DEWITT will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. J. A. DENNISTON at 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. H. BURCH, at 10½ and 7¾. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and at 2.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE AT FLIMPton Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, July 17, at 10¾ A. M. Subject—*Glorying in the Cross of Christ.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior (Sixth Universalist), 35th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., SUNDAY morning at 10 ½ o'clock. The last service until September.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38th-st.—Sunday services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—J. H. COCHRAN, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 331 West 15th-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of June, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. WALSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holded at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOMAS R. LEAVITT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
HORACE GRAVES, Assignee.
jy16-1aw3wSa*

MISCELLANEOUS.

IVES PATENT LAMPS.

"The next best thing to daylight yet discovered."—*New-York Tribune.*

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IVES PATENT LAMPS can be lighted, filled and trimmed without removing globe, shade or chimney. By the use of IVES PATENT LAMPS an explosion was never known.

IVES PATENT LAMP CO., No. 37 Barclay-st. and 42 Park-place, New-York.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men on the Delights of Home, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

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Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

SHEET-IRON, RUSSIA, BELGIUM, patent polished, imitation Russia, "R. G.," American charcoal and common iron. Also, slightly stained Russia sheet-iron, for sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., July 16	Iowa	Wed., July 20
Cambria	Sat., July 23	Dacian	Wed., July 27
Anglia	Sat., July 30	Dorian	Wed., Aug. 3
Australia	Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian	Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia	Wed., Aug. 17
Europa	Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 24

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs., July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.

Return tickets .... $250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets .... $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN ..... July 20, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE .... Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN .... Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE .... ROUSSAU ... SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT .. SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMARIE .. SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS ...... Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.

SHORT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF ENGLAND. THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM-SHIP IOWA will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, direct for Bristol.

Rates of passage, payable in currency: To Bristol, London, Liverpool and Glasgow, $65 and $75, according to location; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices, HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 27 North River.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE .... July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS .... July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS .... Aug. 4

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.

The Steamer THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between NEW-YORK AND NEWARK.

Leave foot Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave foot Centre-st. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 13th ... 3 P. M.	Thursday, 14th ...... 7 A. M.
Thursday, 14th ... 3:30 P. M.	Friday, 15th .... 7 A. M.
Saturday, 16th .... 10 A. M.	Saturday, 16th .... 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 17th ...... 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17th .... 6 P. M.
Monday, 18th ...... 7 A. M.	Monday, 18th ...... 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th ...... 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th ...... 12 M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; and 34th-st., 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—Steam-boat GEN. SEDGWICK will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is GEO. F. VALENTINE & CO. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by the said partnership, is the General Commission business and all things appertaining thereto, and the said business is to be carried on in the City, County, and State of New-York. That the general partners in said partnership are: GEORGE F. VALENTINE, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York, and JOHN H. VALENTINE, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York. That the special partner in said partnership is GEORGE H. McFADDEN, whose place of residence is the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania. That the said George H. McFadden, as such special partner, has contributed in cash as capital to the common stock, the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000) and the said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, A. D. 1870, and terminate on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1873.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

GEORGE F. VALENTINE.
JOHN H. VALENTINE,
GEORGE H. McFADDEN.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED into our firm as a partner.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 18th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

Bricks, Lime, Cement, Sand, Stone and Felt.

7,000 Face Bricks, equal to the best Croton, true and smoth face, uniform in color.

3,000 do. do. do., large size, 2⅛in.x8in.x12 in.

367,000 hard-burnt bricks, first quality, uniform in size and color, well burned.

241 barrels lime, equal to best "Thomaston," in barrels, well hooped.

1,891 barrels best Rosendale cement, fresh ground, put up in tight barrels, well papered, containing 300 pounds each.

1,247 cubic yards sharp building-sand, equal to Staten Island.

426 cubic yards broken stone, for concrete.

4,108 pounds roofing-felt, tarred.

LUMBER.

5,000 feet B. M. White Pine Plank, 2 in., No. 1, dry.
3,000 do. do. do., 1½-in., No. 1, dry.
18 pieces White Pine, 3-in.x12-in.x20 ft. long, No. 1, dry, say 1,080 feet.
24 pieces White Pine, 3-in.x14-in.x20 ft. long, No. 2, dry, 1,400 feet.
3,000 feet B. M. Southern Yellow Pine Plank, 2 in.x12 in. wide, 12 to 29 ft. long, best quality.
500 feet B. M. Black Walnut Plank, 4 in., No. 1, dry.
130 do. do. do., 8 in.x3 in., No. 1, dry.
500 pieces 2-in. Spruce Plank, 10 in. wide, 13 ft. long.

HARDWARE.

13,000 lbs. 6 in. iron cut spikes; 3,000 lbs. 12d. iron cut nails; 500 lbs 20d. do.; 500 lbs. 30d. do.; 600 lbs. 10d. do., and 400 lbs. 8d. do.; 500 lbs. 8d. and 500 lbs. 6d. iron cut nails, brad heads; 25 doz. 2 in. iron axle frame pullies; 10 gross 1 in. No. 8; 6 gross 1¼ in. No. 12; 10 gross 1½ in. No. 12; 10 gross 2 in. No. 16 iron screws, gimlet points; 600 pounds copper sash cord, 1¼ in. in diameter; 500 lbs. 2¼ in. best Ulster round iron; 7,000 lbs. 2 in. do.; 3,000 lbs. 1½ in. do.; 149 lbs. 1¼ in. do.; 1,200 lbs. 1 in. do.; 500 lbs. ¾ in. do.

1,000 lbs. 4x¾ in. best Ulster flat iron.
3,500 lbs. 4x⅝ in. do.; 1,500 lbs. 1¾x¾ in. do.
6,736 lbs. 3 in.x1 in do.

75 lineal feet wrought-iron crest railing, as per sample at yard; 8,500 pounds braziers' copper sheets, 30 in.x60 in., 25 lbs. to the sheet; 1,500 lbs. 3 lb. milled lead; 75 lbs. Banca tin; 60 lbs. copper rivets, ½ in. long.

ROPES, &C.

2 coils 4½ in., say 1,100 lbs., and 2 coils 2 in., say 360 lbs., Manilla rope; 200 lbs. cotton waste.

PAINTS, &C.

1,500 lbs. white lead, (in oil,) 350 lbs. red lead, (dry,) 40 lbs. burnt umber, (in oil,) 20 lbs. raw sienna, (in oil,) 700 lbs. putty, 120 sheets rough plate glass, (hammered,) 24x48 in., ⅜ in. thick; 100 feet window glass, 24x30 in.; 5,000 do., 10x12 in.; 1,500 do., 10x13 in.; 350 do., 9x12 in.; 100 do., 9x13 in.; 200 do., 8x12 in.; 25 galls. spirits turpentine, 50 galls. raw linseed-oil. All of the above material to be of the best quality.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.

No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.

No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.

No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.

No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.

No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth avenue.

No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.

No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS—LUMBER.

38,000 feet B. M., 3 and 4-inch Spruce Planks, 28 feet long, 8 to 12 inches wide.

25,000 feet B. M., No. 1, 1½ and 2-inch White Pine Plank, 16 feet long.

9 sticks long-leafed Yellow Pine Timber, 6x12x24, say 2,430 feet.

6 sticks do., 6x12x22, say 792 feet.

9 sticks do., 6x11x45, say 2,228.

All of the above to be seasoned dry, free from sap, shakes, large knots or other defects, and out of wind.

PAINTS, &C.

12,000 pounds White Lead.
100 pounds Patent Dryer.
280 gallons Linseed-oil, raw.
40 gallons Spirits Turpentine.
2 dozen 6s Paint Brushes.
2 dozen No. 6 Sash Tools.
1 Glazier's Diamond.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:

120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
9,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (20,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 160 in number.
3 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.

Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory.

J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 14, 1870.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 22d inst., for the delivery, on the north wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal, of the best quality.

1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Chestnut, Lackawanna.
900 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Pittston.
1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size, Pittston.

Name of coal, and price of each kind, stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 1st of August and the 10th of September next.

Facilities (not including men for unloading) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to TULLY McCREA, Captain and Brevet-Major U. S. Army, Quartermaster M. A.

PROPOSALS

FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.

The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.

Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
	No. 15—Brushes,
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 10, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River: also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that, for the benefit of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, I shall sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company, and 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Government Oil and Mining Company, assets of said bankrupt coming to my hands as assignee.—Dated July 16, 1870.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 16, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

300 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, 3,789 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo *Peppino*, from Palermo.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—THREE DOORS West of 5th-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let with or without board: gas, bath, &c., on floor. References exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom connecting, with board, in a private family, if required; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM, HOT AND cold water, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TO LET—NO. 299 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE CATSKILL Mountains, at a private house; price from $8 to $10 per week; reductions for servants and children. Address E. H. LAYAYMAN, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RECEIVE one or two gentlemen for the Summer, or longer if desired. Address M. C., Box 30 Summit, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE HOTEL

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

This celebrated institution has changed hands, and was thoroughly renovated and reopened June 15, as a first-class resort for Summer guests. Six hours from New-York, by New-Haven boat or cars, on main route to White Mountains and Montreal. Moderate prices, and superior accommodations for 200 guests.

In all the resources which render attractive a resort for invalids or pleasure-seekers, Round Hill stands alone and unrivaled. Its charming rural scenery and inimitable landscape have acquired for it a world-wide reputation. For Illustrated Circulars, address

B. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month. J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, L. I.—This delightfully-situated mansion, with eighteen acres of splendidly shaded lawn, croquet grounds, billiards, &c.; good stabling; thirty minutes by boat from Wall-st.; also by Greenwood cars every fifteen minutes day and night; convenience on arrival of 2 o'clock boat. M. J. JARVIS.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York.

BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

DRY GOODS.

BATHING DRESSES

and NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large variety at low prices at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them: the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED FOR Autumn openings. Send for Mutual Plan. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR. .... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager

THE GREAT TRIUMPH.

EXCITEMENT AT ITS HEIGHT.

MME. KATHI LANNER'S World-renowned VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, the most complete Terpsichorean Organization IN THE WORLD.

The Beautiful and Poetical Ballet Fantastique, entitled

LA GISELLE; or, THE WILLIS.

GISELLA .... A peasant girl .... KATHI LANNER
Myrtha .... Queen of the Willis .... Bertha Lind
Duke Albert, disguised as a peasant .... Mons. G. de Francisco

And the entire Viennoise Ballet Troupe.

A new Cosmopolitan Ballet, arranged by Mons. AJAX, entitled,

THE NATIONS; or, THE CONSCRIPT AND VIVANDIERE.

AJAX, ROSE, LUPO, ALBERTINA,

And the entire Parisian Ballet Troupe.

The rattling Comedietta, entitled BROTHER BILL AND ME.

GEO. C. BONIFACE, HARRY JACKSON, WM. DAVIDGE, JR., Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

TROTTING

FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fastest single and double horses in the world will contend for the championship at THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, THURSDAY, July 21.

Premium and stake, $3,500; for double teams to wagons.

Dan Mace enters .... Kirkwood and License
Budd Doble enters .... Jessie Wales and Darkness

SAME DAY.

Premium, $2,000; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third; for all horses, except Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn.

Budd Doble enters .... c. s. Bashaw
M. Roden enters .... b. m. Lucy
W. Borst enters .... b. s. Geo. Wilkes

FRIDAY, July 22.

Premium, $5,000; all to go to the first horse.

Dan Mace enters .... Lady Thorn
Budd Doble enters .... Goldsmith Maid

SAME DAY.

Premium, $1,500; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, $150 to third; for horses that have never beaten 2:28.

O. A. Hickok enters .... b. m. Western Girl
Dan Mace enters .... c. m. Idol
W. Borst enters .... b. g. J. J. Bradley

The above races for the great mares and double teams were arranged with the view to determine the question of their superiority. Lady Thorn has won the only race that she has started in this Spring, and has trotted in 2:18¼, the best time ever recorded. Goldsmith Maid has started in five races this year, and won them all. The double teams have met twice, and trotted ten heats to decide the winners, the black team winning in 2:27¼, the best time on record. Neither being satisfied, this race was made to decide their superiority. It is confidently predicted that all time heretofore made, either single or double, will be beaten. The other races are extremely well filled, and comprise the very best horses in the country. Races commence at 2½ o'clock P. M.; mile heats; best 3 in 5; good day and track. In case of postponement flags will be displayed at the New-York Hotel, Astor House, and City Hall, Brooklyn. Fine pavements to the Park. Cars leave Fulton Ferry constantly. Admission $1. Grand Stand and quarter-stretch, $1. Ladies free. To Club-house by introduction, only to parties living thirty miles away, tickets $5 each; to be had at No. 149 Montague-st., and at Club-house up to 11 o'clock, each day.

M. KALBFLEISCH, President.

E. O. READ, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and †6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and †6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. THRONGS TURNED AWAY.

EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!

EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!

EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION. EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,

No. 585 Broadway.

Second week of the world-renowned BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

First week of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The first Summer exhibition of pictures and Sculptures now open, (daytime only,) at 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—The AMERICAN INSTITUTE will hold its THIRTY-NINTH FAIR in the immense structure known as the EMPIRE RINK, in the City of New-York, commencing on the 7th day of September next. Articles will be received from Monday, the 29th of August. For circulars, giving classification of articles, rules for exhibitors and full particulars, address Corresponding Secretary American Institute, New-York City.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, TO

POUGHKEEPSIE,

landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only, on SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1870.

The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, will leave pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens', 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M. The Band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the Purser, on board. Fares—To Cozzens', $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens' to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip—To Cozzens', $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION

UP THE HUDSON, TO POUGHKEEPSIE, Landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only, ON SUNDAY JULY 17, 1870.

The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.

Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens', 4½ P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 P. M.

Excursion Tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens', $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMBOAT SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts. (upstairs.)

IONA ISLAND, ON THE HUDSON, is now open for excursions and picnic parties. The grounds have been much improved, and are the most romantic and attractive on the Hudson. For choice of days and steam-boats, call upon HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, No. 164 Fulton-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; understands all kinds of preserves and making butter; would like to go in the country for the Summer; three years' references. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN THAT is a first-class cook, a situation in a private family; country preferred; City reference if required; only those paying good wages need call at No. 132 West 19th-st., rear room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to do general house-work in a private family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear; Room No. 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; is a good nurse in nervous diseases; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 485 3d-av., for two days, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 East 11th-st., first floor, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 436 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman; good baker, and good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, WITH good City references, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; good City references. Call at No. 210 West 29th-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address L. X., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; long experience in the care of horses; is a good, careful driver; no children; has testimonials of the highest order; wages no object, wants a good steady place. Address F. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as waiter; understands horses and cows, and will make himself useful round a gentleman's place. Address, for three days, CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands it in every respect; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, married, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; has good references. Address H. B., Westport, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUPERINTEND the management of a wholesale store. A liberal salary will be paid to one who can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address, with name and references, Box No. 193 Post-office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A LADY of taste and City experience to take charge of their Millinery Department. Apply by note, with name and references.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

ENTRY CLERK IN AN IRON HOUSE.—Experience desirable. Box No. 1,915 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

SARATOGA.

Fresh Arrivals—How Visitors Spend Their Time—The Springs—The Races—The Names of the Winning Horses and the Time.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, July 15, 1870.

Visitors continue to daily make their appearance here in large numbers from all parts of the country, greatly to the delight and pecuniary benefit of the numerous publicans and boarding-house keepers. Since Monday last upward of five thousand travelers have registered their names at the various hotels, the majority of them being transient stoppers. The latter class usually stay a day or so, during which time they do up Saratoga with a rush. Their first thought is to enjoy the medicinal properties of the mineral spring waters, by taking in copious draughts of the different and distinct kinds, for which purpose they make their stomachs answer for the time being as tanks. Society hours at Saratoga are from 4 P. M. until 12 M., and are mostly devoted to dancing and displaying of toilets on the part of the ladies. The continuation of the races, today, was accompanied by the gathering of about 3,000 spectators on the course. This programme was diversified by a steeple-chase, across country, which presented a very exciting spectacle. The sport afforded more genuine interest for the general assemblage than the two regular races which followed it, although it did not appear to be attended by any considerable betting. The little stone fences which marked the line of the chase were scattered about the field in a very promiscuous manner, and the zig-zag course which the horses were to take was designated by small red and white flags. At the hour appointed for the start, the four blooded animals who were to engage in the struggle, were brought into the field adjoining the judge's stand. The diminutive jockeys who occupied the saddles, were all on the *qui vive* for the word "go," which had no sooner been given than they bounded away in the direction of the fence, in fine style. Fence after fence was cleared in rapid succession, each one requiring fine leaps from the horses. One of the fences was constructed into a ditch, and required some good jumping to go over. The entire course was about three miles. During the first mile the bay horse *Oysterman, Jr.*, and the bay gelding *Bohannon* took the lead of the other two, but subsequently *Bohannon* fell sadly behind.

Tens of thousands of dollars changed hands after the result of the last two races had been announced. The track was in good condition, and the time of the winners was very creditable.

The report published in one of the New-York dailies, to the effect that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, of Virginia, was expected to arrive here on Thursday, proves to be a canard. Gov. HOFFMAN is announced to be here some time today.

The Racing.

More glorious weather could not have been desired for the second day's racing, for the sky was cloudless, with a delightful breeze agreeably tempering the sun's warm rays. The attraction of the steeple-chase, the first ever seen at Saratoga, was irresistible, and the trains brought vast numbers of race-going visitors, all eager to witness the cross-country contest, with its accompanying excitement of danger to life and limb. The grand stand presented a highly interesting appearance, for it was crowded with spectators, the proportion of the fair sex, attired in gay and elegant toilets, considerably predominating. The view from the stand was very beautiful, for the inclosure was dotted with rail-fences tipped with green bushes, stone walls, and water-jumps, where jets of water constantly played in the glancing rays of the July sun—the bright green surface of the inclosure being studded with white and red flags, marking out the course to be taken by the horses in the steeple-chase. The excitement of the vast assemblage during the running of the steeple-chase was deep and intense, which culminated in hearty cheering when *Oysterman* came home a winner.

The purchase of *Kingfisher*, the winner of the Travers Stakes, yesterday, by Mr. A. BELMONT, was the subject of discussion among turfmen. Negotiations had been commenced for his purchase the night previous, but the parties could not come to terms as to price. After the race, Mr. BELMONT determined to give the amount asked for him, (reported to be $15,000,) but made it a condition that the superb piece of silver-plate, which formed a part of the Travers Stake, should accompany the horse, he paying the estimated value ($500) for it. Mr. SWIGERT reluctantly consented, as his lady was desirous of keeping it as a memorial of *Kingfisher's* racing prowess. Mr. BELMONT drew his check for the price of the horse and the extra $500, and then presented the cup to Mrs. SWIGERT as a personal gift. *Kingfisher* is by *Lexington*, out of the imported mare *Eltham Lass*, by *Kingston*, and is undoubtedly one of *Lexington's* greatest and best sons. He has won both of his engagements, worth some $9,000, with perfect ease, and has still several very valuable engagements to fulfill this season.

The steeple was a most exciting affair, for the entire course is in full view of the grand stand, with its thirty-six jumps, wall fences, posts and rails, fences and water jump spread out before the spectators. GAFFNEY rode *Lobelia*, PEPPER was on *Bohannon*, (whose owner, Capt. ELWES, being overweight, could not ride himself,) ALLOWAY piloted *Oysterman*, and GRIFFIN rode *Morris*. The finish between *Oysterman* and *Lobelia* was quite exciting, but although she gained rapidly, the winning post was too near at hand, and she could not reach him. The mile and three-quarter race was a splendid affair, *General Duke* leading from start to finish, and winning a splendid race by half a length from *Banshee*. His victory reflects the highest credit on the skill of his English trainer, Mr. A. TAYLOR, for when he took the horse this Spring, it was thought he never would be able to run another race, on account of a suspicious leg. By careful treatment he had got the horse perfectly sound, and sent him to the post in splendid condition. *Marion* was warmly supported by the Western division, who, from his running this year at Lexington and Cincinnati, thought he could not be beaten. He showed temper in the race and refused to try. *Climax* sadly disappointed his friends, for he was in capital condition and with 100 pounds on him they thought he could not lose the race.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

This was the first event on the programme, and had four entries—*Oysterman, Jr., Lobelia, Bohannon* and *Morris*. All these were old campaigners except *Morris*, who was new to the jumping business, although a remarkably well-bred horse. He showed himself a good clean jumper, and will undoubtedly make a first-class steeple-chaser and hurdler. In pools, *Oysterman* had the call, bringing $75, *Bohannon* $65, *Lobelia* $50, and *Morris* $25. The course taken is impossible to be described, running in and out in the most puzzling manner, and occasionally mystifying the jockeys, who, when they made a mistake in the authorized course, were obliged to retrace their steps and go over the proper track. *Oysterman* led over the first jump, a stone wall, with *Lobelia* second, *Bohannon* third, and *Morris* last. The second leap was taken in the same order, but at the next *Bohannon* was leading, and at the fourth the latter and *Oysterman* were in the air at the same moment. When they came to the water jump, opposite the end of the grand stand, *Bohannon* took it a length before *Oysterman*, who was twenty lengths ahead of *Lobelia*. Jumping the fence into the inclosure *Bohannon* went over the rails outside the flag, and was obliged to return and go over the proper leap between the flags, which threw him far behind, and the mistake lost him the race. *Oysterman* was now left in possession of the lead, fully a furlong before *Lobelia* and *Morris*, and taking his jumps in splendid style, CLEMENT ALLOWAY riding him in capital style; he held his advantage until the last half mile, when *Lobelia* came at such a rattling pace that she gained rapidly on the favorite; was only two lengths behind as the last jump was taken, and was beaten by that distance at the finish. *Bohannon* was third, twenty lengths behind *Lobelia*, and *Morris* beaten off. Time—7:54.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase, for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting course; welter weights; $800 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

McDaniel & Alloway's b. h., Oysterman, Jr., aged, by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 146 pounds. Blue, with white hoop and black cap 1
Jas. Thompson's br. m., Lobelia, aged, by Bonny Scotland, dam Capitola, 143 pounds. Green and blue 2
C. F. Elwes' b. g., Bohannon, 6 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 143 pounds. Straw, with black cap 3
Elliott Gray's Morris, b. h., 7 years, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 146 pounds. Green, red and White 4
Time—7:54.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $400, for all ages, carrying 100 pounds, three-quarters of a mile, and had seven entries—*Corsican, Climax, The Banshee, Viley, Marion, General Duke* and *Legatee*. In pools, *Climax* had the call, selling for $1,200, *The Banshee* $1,000, *Marion* $500, *General Duke* $370, and the field $465. *General Duke* was first off, with *Legatee* second, and they ran in a track across the inclosure to the old track, which they entered near the half-mile pole, *General Duke* still leading, with *Climax* at his quarters, *Marion* third and *Corsican* fourth. At the turn into the homestretch, *Marion* took second place, and they ran thus up the homestretch. Passing the stand the first time, *General Duke* led *Marion* a length, *Climax* and *Banshee* being the two next horses. *General Duke* led along the backstretch a length in front of *Climax*, who had passed *Marion*, the latter falling back beaten, refusing to make any further effort. At the half-mile pole *The Banshee* passed *Climax*, as did *Legatee*, also. *General Duke* retained his lead through out, and although *Banshee* made a desperate struggle, she could not fairly reach *General Duke*, who won by half a length, *Legatee* third, *Climax* fourth, *Marion* fifth and *Corsican* last. Time—3:10½.

SECOND RACE—Purse $600, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and three-quarter miles.

Jno. O'Donnell's General Duke, ch. h. 5 yrs., by Lexington, dam Lilla, 100 lbs. 1
J. J. O'Fallon's The Banshee, b. m., 5 yrs., by Lexington, dam Balloon, 100 lbs. 2
Gov. Bowie's Legatee, b. h., 4 yrs., by Lexington, dam Levity, 100 lbs. 3
Bacon & Holland's Corsican, b. g. 5 yrs., by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign, 100 lbs. 0
R. W. Walden's Climax, br. h, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 100 lbs. 0
H. C. Lloyd's Viley, b. h., 5 yrs., by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, 100 lbs. 0
A. Buford's Marion, ch. h., 6 yrs., by Lexington, dam Miriam, 100 lbs. 0
Time—3:10½.

The third race was for a purse of $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, and had the following thirteen horses entered: *Cricket, Lady Petry, Tasmania, Rapture, Morris*, gr. f. by *Eclipse*, dam. *Fidelity; Metairie, Edenton, Boaster, Gerald, Alta Vela, Krugs, Excuse, Norton* colt, dam *Rebecca; Price* and *R. B. Connolly*. There was heavy betting on this race, the *Morris* colt selling for $700, *Alta Vela* for $630, *Cricket* and *Lady Petry* coupled for $350, *Rapture* for $500, and the field for $600. With so large a field there was some difficulty in starting. *Lady Petry* and *Cricket* were off first, with *Alta Vela* and *Metairie*, the next two horses crossing the inclosure on the new three-quarter mile track to enter the regular course at the half-mile pole. *Metairie* put his foot in a large hole, fell and threw his rider, breaking his own leg and some of the ribs of his rider. The horse was out of motives of humanity subsequently shot. The rider is improving. At the half-mile pole *Alta Vela* was in front, *Edenton* becoming second on the lower stretch, with *Lady Petry* third and the favorite in the last ruck. They ran thus to the homestretch turn, where *Alta Vela* appeared to have the race in hand, *Edenton* being a full length behind. Coming up the straight the *Eclipse* colt shot out from the ruck of horses in the rear, and cutting down in rapid succession the leaders challenged *Alta Vela* at the distance. A magnificent struggle now ensued, and the issue was watched in breathless suspense. Both horses and riders strained every exertion to win; but the *Eclipse* colt lasted the longest, and won a splendid race by a neck and shoulders, *Lady Petry* third, and the rest unplaced. Time—1:18¾.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

F. Morris' gr. f. by Eclipse, dam Fidelity 1
J. O'Fallon's br. f. Alta Vela, by Vandal 2
W. Cottrill's b. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington 3
Time—1:18¾.

Ten others ran, but were not placed.

The betting on the cup to-night is very heavy and creates deep interest. Among the turfmen the starters are MCCORMICK & PAGE's entry, *Hamburg* and *Coquette, Helmbold, Glenelg, Niagara, Flora McIvor*, and *Vespucius* doubtful. In pools, *Hamburg* and *Coquette* coupled, sell for $2,000; *Helmbold* for $900, *Glenelg* for $340, *Niagara* for $100, *Vespucius* for $65, *Flora McIvor* $25.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Brilliant Reception at Cape Island—A March Before Sunrise—Pleasures of the Day—The Grand Ball.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE ISLAND, July 15.—The Seventh Regiment, after a rapid and enjoyable trip over the West Jersey, Cape May and Millville Railroad, arrived here at 2½ o'clock this morning. The boys had nearly all recovered from the heat of the day, and the fatigue of the marches through Philadelphia, and having, many of them, snatched a few hours' sleep, en route, presented a bold front when the command disembarked at the depot. Scarcely had our locomotive ceased its shrill whistling than the clear moonlight was changed by the lurid glare of red and green lights. Sky-rockets whizzed and burst over head, and the word "Welcome" dazzled our tired eyelids as it stood before us in lines of fire. Very few people were abroad, but the guests at the different hotels were soon aroused from their light slumbers by the strains of Grafulla's Band, or the rattle of the Drum Corps, as the regiment marched, with easy step, to the Stockton House. Many of the houses were illuminated. Strings of Chinese lanterns shed a pleasant light over the route of march, which was at intervals changed by the fire of bursting rockets and Roman candles. The soft music of the band produced a delightful effect as it floated out oceanward, and the march from the depot to the hotel was a delightful one. Some annoyance was experienced by the command in consequence of a failure on the part of the hotel people to afford the accommodation promised, though the trouble was subsequently arranged by the Committee of Officers, who remained out of bed until daylight, hard at work.

THE DAY'S PLEASURES.

The entire day has been very happily and pleasantly spent by the members of the Seventh. The few missing members came up on the early train from Philadelphia. The weather has been warmer, but by dint of adherence to the shade the boys continued to keep cool. Grafulla's Band gave an *al fresco* concert this afternoon with much success. The regiment assembled under arms at 4½ P. M., and went through the ceremony of a dress parade on the lawn, in front of the Stockton House, in presence of a great crowd of people, when GURNEY, the photographer, took a picture. The command then marched through the place to Congress Hall, where the honor of a review and marching salute was tendered to Major-Gen. GEO. G. MEADE, who was accompanied by Gen. PREVOST and his staff, from Philadelphia.

THE GRAND BALL.

As I write the grand ball tendered to the regiment by the Reception Committee is in successful progress in the spacious dining-room of the Stockton House. The room has been handsomely decorated with flags, while every bracket supporting the ceiling is ornamented with the coat-of-arms of the several States of the Union. The night air that comes in at my window is rich with the music of the band, and my room is gently shaken by the measured movements of the dancers. Among the guests present are: Major-Gen. Meade and his son, Col. George Meade; Mayor D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and his two daughters; Major-Gen. Prevost, with his aids; Major Larned Bell and T. Newton Dickson; Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia; Lieuts. Benj. Gunny, L. D. Bulkley and J. Martine, of the New-York Old Guard; Col. Emmons Clark, Lieut.-Col. George T. Hawes and Major Smith, with the line officers and members of the Seventh Regiment, beside a host of other distinguished ladies and gentlemen. The regiment will start for New-York to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, per special train, and expect to arrive at 4 P. M.

Midnight.—The gas has suddenly gone out and the ball is partially broken up, though dancing goes on by candle light,—the Seventh boys being volunteer torch-bearers. Col. FISK and the officers of the Ninth are here.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Accident Inquest.

Last evening Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, commenced an inquest touching the death of PATRICK REGAN, who died from injuries received by being run over on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the tunnel, on the night of the 8th inst. It will be remembered that the deceased was in company with one PETER CURRAN, of Newark, when he met with the accident which resulted in his death. CURRAN had a narrow escape from a similar fate, having been caught on the cowcatcher, to which he stuck, till the train was stopped. Both men were conveyed to Newark, where REGAN died, and was interred by order of Dr. DOOD, County Physician of Essex County, he deeming it unnecessary to hold an inquest. Coroner BURNS, within whose jurisdiction the accident occurred, however, thinks differently, and maintains that if REGAN had been brought to Jersey City he would have received medical aid sooner, and there have had a better chance of surviving. With the view of ascertaining the names of the engineer and conductor of the train, the Coroner called on the Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, Mr. SCHOCK, who refused to give the desired information. With a view to compel Mr. SCHOCK, or some of his subordinates, to give the names, Coroner BURNS subpœnaed Mr. SCHOCK and the train dispatcher, JOHN MORFORD, to be present at the inquest last evening, in the Court-house, but they failed to appear. CURRAN then related the circumstances of the accident given above, after which Coroner BURNS deemed it advisable to adjourn the inquest for one week, to give him an opportunity of getting out a writ of capias to compel the Morris and Essex Railroad authorities to testify under arrest. When Constable JOHNSON called to serve the subpœna yesterday, he was told that both Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. MORFORD were from home, but knowing from experience that the information was probably false, he waited for them a few minutes, when they sallied forth unconscious of the presence of an officer of the law, and were served in person with the legal requisition.

Ninth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting at the Bleecker Building last evening, Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH, the President, in the chair, and Messrs. ANDREW J. CAMPBELL and SAMUEL B. LAKE, Secretaries. Twenty new members were admitted and fifty-one new members were proposed. On motion of Mr. NORMAN STRATTON the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the appointment of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY as Collector of our Port as eminently wise and proper, and we confidently believe that his administration of that office will tend to the best interests of the Government, and result in making the Republican Party of our State a united, efficient and successful organization.

A resolution for the consolidation of the Association with the Lebanon Hall wing of the party in the district having been passed, the meeting adjourned to the third Friday in September.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The proprietors of the Astor House entertained the visiting New-Orleans firemen Thursday evening with a fine dinner. Major A MCC. STETSON presided, and speeches were made by WM. TRULL, of this City, and Capt. DIAMOND, Capt. SWANN, Capt. TRACEY and Gen. ADAMS, of New-Orleans. The Southern speakers expressed themselves highly gratified with the kindly treatment they had received in this City. The visitors left for home yesterday morning. They go on the Erie Railway, by way of Cincinnati and Louisville.

The excitement respecting the ocean yacht-race is hourly on the increase, and from the 17th inst. up to the arrival of the yachts, Sandy Hook Bay, or the Horse Shoe, as it is termed, will be alive with yachts from all sections of the coast. Admiral FISK, Jr.'s, famous steamer *Plymouth Rock* will be in readiness to run down to the winning yacht on her arrival, and convoy her to the anchorage selected for her. In the meantime her regular trips will enable the public to visit the yacht rendezvous at Sandy Hook, and witness the largest gathering of marine racers in the country, representing the ports of Boston, Newport, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is estimated that at least 200 yachts of all sizes and rigs will begin cruising in and around Sandy Hook within the next four or five days.

The vacations of the Public Schools of this City will begin on the 22d of July and continue till the 12th of September next. There is no class in the community who are more entitled to a season of rest and recreation than our school teachers, and none to whom it will be more acceptable. It is a good thing for the little ones too. During the vacation, the school buildings will undergo thorough cleaning and renovation, so that when the Fall term opens everything will be in readiness for operation. Probably between $30,000 and $40,000 will be expended in putting the buildings in proper order. In many cases new heating apparatus is to be put into the schools.

Hydrophobia is not one of the ills that sparrows are heir to. It is hoped that the Department of the Parks, in their improvements in the City Hall Park, will erect a fountain for the sparrows. Not a drop of water can they obtain there, and their suffering for it must be great and often fatal. The bird-fountains at St. Paul's and Trinity churchyards are patterns for several of our parks, where fountains and basins are not provided.

The Sioux Indians at the Metropolitan leave to-night for their unhappy hunting grounds. They amused themselves yesterday morning by a stroll up Broadway, and in the afternoon by taking a siesta on the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel, attracting a crowd of free sight-seers.

The German Republican Central Committee of this City held their regular monthly meeting at the Steuben House last evening, Mr. WM. GELLMANN presiding. The business in order was the election of a new President in place of Gen. F. SIGEL, resigned. The candidates in the field were Messrs. SIGISMOND KAUFMANN, WILLIAM GELLMANN, Ex-Gov. EDWARD SALOMON, formerly of Wisconsin, and Dr. L. NAUMANN. Mr. KAUFMANN was elected unanimously.

Last evening the body of JOSEPH RUCKLIDGE, seven years of age, who was drowned, Thursday evening, in the East River, and whose parents live at No. 358 Water-street, was found at Pier No. 30 East River. It was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

MARGARET RODGERS, of No. 915 Third-avenue, was dangerously burned yesterday by the explosion of a can of kerosene. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park, to-day, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN.

A sharp burglary was committed yesterday in the house of Mr. HOLDEN, corner of Sixth-street and Third-avenue. That gentleman and his family, it appears, have been out of town for some time past, a fact, of course, known to house-breakers, two of whom visited the place about 10 in the morning. They entered the front door, took out a trunk packed with valuables, placed it coolly in the wagon and drove off. The suspicion of a passing friend having been aroused, investigation was made, and the burglary discovered.

A good joke, perpetrated on Alderman MCGROARTY, came to light yesterday. On Monday, in the Common Council, Alderman WEEKS moved that THOMAS B. AQUILLA be appointed to the position of Pound Master of the Twenty-first Ward. Alderman MCGROARTY, always willing to assist a friend, without inquiring or caring who or what AQUILLA was, seconded the motion, after having amended it by placing the Ninth Ward also under the same control. The motion was carried, and all went right until yesterday morning, when the appointee put in an appearance and proved to the astonished MCGROARTY that he had succeeded in placing a "nigger" in office. MCGROARTY is a straight Democrat, who, in discussing African equality, likes to silence his opponents by asking how they would like to see "niggers" in office.

About 4½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man was found lying in York-street, in an insensible condition, brought on by a beating received from two unknown men. Papers found in his possession show his name to be JOHN VOORHEES, Assistant Assessor in Division 5, of the Third Collection District. He was sent to the City Hospital.

WILLIAM WILSON, who killed JAMES GILLIGAN, on the night of the 29th of May last, was tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions and acquitted. The jury held that the deed was committed in self-defense. PATRICK KEADY defended the accused.

The cabinet shop of A. SCHLAG, in Red Hook-lane, near Fulton-avenue, was set on fire, Thursday night, by an incendiary, and damaged to the extent of $600. No insurance.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in a carpenter's shop at the corner of Atlantic and Nostrand avenues, and destroyed $500 worth of property. No insurance.

LONG ISLAND.

An old farmer named ISAAC HULSE, residing at Bellfort, attempted, a day or two since, to commit suicide. He was found by some friends in a shed profusely bleeding from a razor wound in the wrist. HULSE has raised a respectable family, and now, in his old age, "has not where to lay his head." He was visiting, at the time of the occurrence, at the house of a friend, and for a number of days has been very desponding.

An accident occurred, a few days ago, which would have been very amusing if it had not come so near causing death. LEWIS OSBORN was hoeing corn in a field, when CHARLES CLARK, who was on a hunting expedition, came along, and with him a friend, WM. H. CLARK. As they were acquainted with OSBORN, they stopped and had a friendly chat. Just as they were about leaving, CHARLES CLARK, seeing some game, raised his gun to fire. W. H. CLARK being somewhat of a wag, and seeing that OSBORN did not notice the operations of CHARLES CLARK, seized a handful of shot, and as the gun went off, threw the shot with all his might at OSBORN, all unconscious of the proceedings. OSBORN, although not even injured, gave one wild yell, leaped into the air and fell as if dead. He was, to all appearance, dead for nearly an hour, and when brought to himself, the idea that he had been shot could hardly be eradicated from his mind.

Preliminary surveys are being made by the South-side Railroad with a view of extending their track from Patchogue to Riverhead, running through Fire Place, South Haven, Moriches and Seatuck. The distance is about twenty-five miles. The country through which the extension will run, at present has no railroad connection with New-York, and is thickly settled and fertile.

A young man named GEORGE OAKLEY, residing at Bay Shore, caught, in one day this week, 527 bluefish and one mackerel.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The House of Rest at Tremont, for the benefit of which a fair and festival was held and a grand concert given, was opened, in the month of October last, as a home for those believed to be dying with consumption, where the poor and unfortunate sufferers are tenderly cared for, and their last moments assuaged by Christian charity. The institution is under the care of the devoted Matron, Miss E. BOGLE. Thirty patients have been admitted, of whom four have died, some have recovered and sixteen remain. The institution is supported by free-will offerings, and, so far as its funds allow, free aid is given to all applicants.

About a week ago it was noticed that ADOLPHUS MARGRAFF, a young man residing in Mount Vernon, had been arrested on a charge of seducing one ELLA BROWN, under promise of marriage, and subsequently threatening her life in case of her refusal to take certain medicines which he had procured for the purpose of producing an abortion, and finally marrying the complainant rather than be committed to jail on the charges preferred against him. In the course of two days after the marriage, MARGRAFF left his new-made wife, as he says, with the understanding that he would pay for her board where she was then living; but the latter caused young MARGRAFF's re-arrest on the charge of abandonment. The accused has employed J. R. ANGELL, Esq., of Morrisania, as counsel, and it is understood that the validity of the marriage will be contested. The further hearing of the case has been adjourned for a week.

WM. H. DOBBS, an old and highly-esteemed resident of Mount Vernon, who has been laboring under fits of insanity for some time past, and on that account was removed to the Insane Asylum at Bloomingdale, a week ago, by some means procured a sharp instrument there, yesterday, and cut his throat, from the effects of which he died shortly afterward.

The stable of Mrs. MARCHER, on Fordham Heights, was recently broken open and a valuable horse stolen therefrom. The rogues paid Mrs. MARCHER a second visit on the following night and carried off some curtains and other articles of value from the parlor, having effected an entrance into the house with the aid of nippers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Next Sunday will be the fifteenth anniversary of the Halsey-street M. E. Sunday-school, in Newark, and great preparations are being made for the day. Among former pastors and officers of the school who have promised to be present and take part in the exercises are Rev. Dr. ATWOOD, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Delaware; Rev. J. R. BRYAN, of Hackettstown, and others.

The Park Presbyterian Church of Newark was entered through a rear window, Thursday night, and robbed of a large share of its carpetings. The thieves escaped.

JAMES HILLMAN, living in Paterson, came to Jersey City on an early train, yesterday morning, and in attempting to jump off, at the dock, before the train had stopped, was thrown upon his back, and, it is feared, was seriously injured in his spine. He was taken to Paterson, and has not been able to move since, and scarcely to speak. No mark of any wound or bruise was discovered upon him, but he was no better, and failing at last accounts.

Very early yesterday morning a woman named ELLEN MCKENZIE attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a Jersey City ferry-boat into the river. Before making this rash attempt, the woman was seized with a fit in the ladies' cabin. She was given in charge to a Jersey City Police officer, who conveyed her to the Station, where medical aid was afforded her.

It is announced on reliable authority that the Newark and Hudson Railroad Company, chartered last Winter to run from Gouverneur-street, Newark, to the Hudson River, intend to commence the location of the road at once. The line will connect with the New-Jersey Railroad at Marion.

During Thursday night Mrs. BARIBANE, who recently arrived from California, had her pocket picked of $400 while crossing a Cortlandt-street ferry-boat from Jersey City. She had come to Jersey City to establish a millinery-store as well as to educate her daughter.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 15.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed flat and nominal. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1 P.M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	91¾	91⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	91¾	91⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87	86¾	86
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87	86¾	86
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87	86¾	85⅞
U. S. 10-40s	86	....	85
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	107	....	107
Erie Railroad shares	17	17¾	16¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	25	....	24

LIVERPOOL, July 15—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened nominal and closed heavy and irregular; Middling Uplands opened at 9⅝d., and closed at 9½d.; Middling Orleans opened at 9¾d., and closed at 9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 7,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 593,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 37,000 were American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 403,000 bales, of which 70,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market at 1 P. M. was excited, and prices were advancing. The quotations at 2 P. M. were: Wheat, 10s. 8d.@10s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. 11d.@9s. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. for Red Winter. Flour, 23s. 6d. ₱bbl. for Western Canal. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 22,500 quarters were American. Corn, 32s. per quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and steady. Pork firmer, but not quotably higher. Beef, buoyant at 113s. 6d. per tierce of 304 lbs for Extra Prime Mess. Cheese, heavy.

LONDON, July 15.—SUGAR quiet and steady at 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. LINSEED-OIL easier at £31 10s.@£31 15s. ₱ ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 15.—FLOUR firm at $4 87½@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT stiff at $1 18 for No. 1, and $1 12⅛ for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was irregular and lower at $1 12⅛@$1 13, seller July, and $1 15⅛@$1 17⅛, seller August, for No. 2. CORN firm at 80½c., cash, and 82½c., seller August, for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was fairly active at 81½c.@81¾c., seller July, for No. 2. OATS, 47½c. for No. 2. RYE, 76c.@77c. for No. 2. BARLEY inactive and nominal. HIGHWINES steady. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $28 50@$29. LARD, 16c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 15c., loose. Live HOGS active at $8 50@$9 15 for Common to Extra. CATTLE tolerably active at $3 62½@$7 75 for light Stockers to smooth shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 80,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, July 15.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT closed 3c.@5c. higher, and unsettled. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, nominally $1 33@$1 35. Sales last night 2,000 bushels at $1 29, and No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 40. CORN firm and quiet. OATS held at 65c. for Western and Canada. RYE steady; sales 8,000 bushels Canada at 90c., in bond. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—21,000 bushels Wheat, 1,141,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—5,700 bushels Wheat, 1,503,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—TOBACCO active and firm. COTTON nominal at 18½c. HEMP dull and unchanged. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR unchanged; the business was small; sales at $4 25@$6 for Superfine to Treble Extra. WHEAT firm; No 1 Red, $1 20@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 13@$1 15. CORN—Mixed, 85c.@86c.; Choice Yellow, 88c.; Choice to Fancy White, 98c.@$1 15. OATS dull at 49c.@50c. RYE steady at 78c.@80c. WHISKY nominal. PROVISIONS quiet, but firm. PORK, $30.; Loose Dry-salt Shoulders and Clear Rib, 12c.@15c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Clear, 18c.@18¼c. LARD retailing at 15½c.@16c. CATTLE, 4c.@5½c. for Fair to Prime, and 6c.@7½c. for Choice to Extra. Live HOGS firm at 8c.@9c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; sales, 1,965 bales; net receipts, 333 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; total, 336 bales; exports, to Helsingfors, 600 bales; stock, 61,464 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,145 bales; coastwise, 45 bales; total, 2,190 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,951 bales; to Barcelona, 789 bales; to Helsingfors, 600 bales; to Havre, 2,290 bales; to New-York, 2,853 bales; to Boston, 504 bales; sales, 5,800 bales; added to the stock this week are 6,336 bales made Cotton and 4,726 bales not previously counted; the stock was counted this week, and found to be 11,062 bales short, which are also to be added to the gross receipts; the 6,336 bales were pickings and samples.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—COTTON higher; Middling Uplands, 20¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 87½; Extras, $5 12½@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania and Western Winter Wheat do., $6 25@$7. WHEAT firmer; State, $1 47@$1 50; Indiana, $1 45@$1 49. RYE steady; Western, $1; State, $1 05@$1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 08; Mixed Western, $1@$1 02. OATS steady; Western, 60c.; State, 64c.@65c. GROCERIES unchanged; small business. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $30@$30 50. LARD, 16c.@16½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 27c.@27¼c. WHISKY firm; Western Iron, $1.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—FLOUR held firmly at $5 75@$6. WHEAT, $1 23 for No. 1 Red; $1 40 for New White. CORN firmer at 88c.@90c. OATS unchanged and in good demand. RYE, 98c.@$1. BARLEY in fair demand; sales at $1 10@$1 20 for New. COTTON nominal; no demand. WHISKY held at 96c.@97c; little doing. PROVISIONS firmer and higher. MESS PORK held at $30 50; $30 offered. LARD in good demand; sales, 700 tcs. at 16c. BULK MEATS held at ¼c. advance; little disposition to sell. EXCHAGE dull; 1-10 discount buying.

TOLEDO, July 15.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 4c.@5c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 41; Regular White Michigan, $1 34½; Amber Michigan, $1 33¾; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30½; No. 3 do., $1 20. CORN held at 87c. for No. 1; 84c. for No. 2; 89c. for White. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 19c. FLOUR firm; stock very scarce. WHEAT unchanged; receipts of New increasing; sales of Red at $1 25@$1 60; do. White, $1 50@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 48; Western nominally $1 30@$1 36. CORN—White, $1 12@$1 14; Yellow, $1 05. OATS, 62c.@64c. for heavy; 65c.@68c. for light. PROVISIONS unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c. WHISKY dull at $1.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 15.—COTTON nominal; good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 110 bales; net receipts, 430 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,791 bales; coastwise, 10 bales; stock, 10,337 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,042 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,791 bales; coastwise, 614 bales; sales, 455 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—COTTON dull and tending downward; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts of the week, 178 bales; coastwise, 343 bales; total, 506 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 201 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 1,695 bales; stock, 2,430 bales.

BOSTON, July 15.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20c.; net receipts of the week, 345 bales; coastwise, 2,110 bales; total, 2,455 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 120 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 100 bales; stock, 16,600 bales; net receipts of the week, 436 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2,211 bales; coastwise, 1,644 bales; sales, 1,110 bales.

NORFOLK, VA., July 15.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 22 bales; exports, coastwise, 184 bales; stock, 995 bales; net receipts of the week, 485 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,062 bales; sales, 110 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 15.—COTTON opened firm, with a fair demand, but closed inactive and nominal; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 10 bales; sales of the week, 1,146 bales; receipts, 130 bales; stock, 5,070 bales; Middling, 17½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; sales, 384 bales; net receipts, 292 bales; exports, coastwise, 602 bales; stock, 9,691 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,564 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,942 bales; sales, 870 bales.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT buoyant; No. 1 at $1 21; No. 2 at $1 16. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—COTTON dull; receipts, 71 bales; exports, 375 bales. FLOUR firmer at $6@$7 for Medium. CORN heavy. OATS firm at 65c. LARD, 17½c.@18c. PORK quiet at $31. BACON—Shoulders 14½c.; Sides, 17½c.@18½c.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 30; No. 2 do. $1 28. CORN quiet; No. 1 Mixed, 91c.; No. 2 do., 89c. OATS dull, and declined 1c.; State, 58c. BARLEY quiet. PETROLEUM heavy; Refined, 23¼c.@23½c.; Crude, $5 15.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—COTTON steady: Middling nominally 18c.; sales, 340 bales; net receipts, 119 bales; stock, 5,956 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,223 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,042 bales; sales, 690 bales.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—BAGGING firm at 3c.@3½c. COTTON opened active, but closed lower; sales, 130 bales Middling, 18c. FLOUR firm at $5 50. GRAIN and PROVISIONS quiet but firm at unchanged prices. WHISKY, 97c.@98c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—COTTON dull; no price for Low Middling; net receipts of the week, 85 bales; exports, coastwise, 175 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 360 bales.

DETROIT, July 15.—WHEAT, on account of war news, closed weak; Extra, $1 53; No. 1 at $1 42. CORN 86c.@88c. OATS—State, 58c.; Western, 54c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 34c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR and COTTON dull, and nothing doing.

[Advertisement.]

No fee until the cure is effected—HARTLEY's terms until the 3d of August for the successful treatment of partial deafness and discharges from the ear. Office No. 12 East Seventeenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER HATS.—You can find them at KNOX's. All you have to do is to call at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and out of his splendid variety, pick and choose for yourself. Those who do so, wear the handsomest of headgear, a fact widely acknowledged.

[Advertisement.]

Every family who is out of town and left their house unprotected with HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, should expect it to be robbed. With the Telegraph Alarm it could not be robbed. Facts and experience prove it.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1870.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	71
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	68
Portland	W.	Clear	72
Boston	N. W.	Clear	72
New-York	—	Clear	83
Philadelphia	E.	Clear	80
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	83
Washington	N.	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	72
Richmond	N.	Clear	82
Savannah	S. S. W.	Clear	83
Augusta	S. S. E.	Clear	85
Oswego	N. W.	Bright	70
Buffalo	N. W.	Cloudy	70
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	82
Chicago	S.	Raining	68
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Key West	E.	Clear	84
Havana	No wind	Clear	83

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brussels	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 16	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1½ P. M. For Ireland, only, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 15—*In Steamship Cambria, from Glasgow.*—John Havity, John Gormley, Lindsay Blatch, Wm. Smith, Edward C. Rolle, Edward Bannister, Wm. McKoon, Thos. Ruston, Alex. Phinnister and daughter, Richard P. Greigh, Dr. M. Marx, Hugh Durham, J. Hawthorne, Mrs. Furniss, Jas. Furniss, Mrs. Ellen Murray, Miss Lizzie Furniss, Wm. Dodds.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—R. H. Sims, L. J. Bloodworth, Mrs. J. H. Graybill, 3 children and nurse, Miss Louisa Thompson, Miss Martin, Dr. Nicoll, J. L. Richardson, Mrs. Clark, 2 children and nurse, J. H. Fuller, Wm. A. Abbots, J. J. Davis and wife, A. Joseph and wife, Chas. E. Lincoln, W. H. Adams, H. B. Bickford and wife, E. L. Beard, Benj. Elsen, H. P. Jandier and wife, Geo. S. Hurlbut, P. O. Flanagan, C. E. Hopkins; J. G. Wallis, Miss Emma Deaw, Miss Jennie Walker, A. B. Andrews, C. B. Fern and wife, Miss M. E. Crane, R. M. Hayes, G. E. Kelson, W. T. Bosworth, S. M. Morris.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from Havana.—P. M. Dailey, John Hemphill, Daniel Toy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:42 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon rises.10:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:05 | Gov. Island.10:54 | Hell Gate..12:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbot; Beverly, Peirce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Barks H. McLaren, Conway, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Whitehall, (Br.,) Priest, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Wenberg; Marie Adelaide, Koeklholdt, Dantzig, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Samuel Larabee, Thompson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Eureka, Holloway, Rotterdam, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cyclone, Forbes, Dunkirk, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Mary Curley, Mealey, St. Johns, Geo. H. Brewer; N. H. Smith, Tocker, Charleston, U. S. M. Steam-ship Co.; Annie N. Bergen, Thompson, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ships Frankfurt, (N. G.,) Barre, Bremen June 30, with mdse. and 627 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 3, lat. 49 43, lon. 8 40, passed steam-ship Silesia hence for Hamburg; 5th, lat. 49 43, lon. 18 18, passed steam-ship Berlin from Bremen for Baltimore; same time, saw a Hamburg steamer bound east; same time, passed ship Sovereign of the Seas from New-Orleans for Liverpool; 7th, lat. 49 10, lon. 29 58, passed brig Gustav (Br.,) from —— for New-York; same day, lat. 48 56, lon. 30 50, passed steam-ship Minnesota hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 43 36, lon. 48 23, passed a large iceberg.

Steam-ship Cambria, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, July 3, and Moville 4th, with mdse and 321 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; July 11, lat. 46 40, lon. 53, passed brig Christopher Columbus, (of Jersey,) bound N.; 14th, lat. 40 41, lon. 69 45, spoke bark Albina, from Havre for New-York; same day, lat. 40 41, lon. 70, spoke ship Herschel, from Hamburg, for New-York.

Steam-ship Weser, N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, July 2, and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 246 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 8, lat. 49 48, lon. 25, passed steam-ship Ohio, from Baltimore for Bremen.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana, July 9, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 13, at 5½ P. M., 50 miles N. from Hatteras, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana and Vera Cruz.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool June 28, Queenstown 29th, via Boston July 14, with mdse. to Charles G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bursley, Savannah July 12, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Loriliard.

Bark Grafin Kuyphausen, (N. G.,) Swartz, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig A. J. Ross, Wyman, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses and sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light variable winds on the passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Atlantic, (Fr.,) Wark, San Salvador 8 ds., with fruit and logwood to Rossire & Co.

Brig Elizabeth, Ames, Malaga May 14, with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to H. D. and J. N. Brookman. Passed Gibraltar 18th, and since had heavy westerly gales, during which lost and split sails.

Brig Peppino, (Ital.,) Rallo, Palermo May 10, with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 29, and had variable weather the entire passage.

Brig Marcy R. Hogan, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Freedom, Clare, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Volunteer (of Cornwallis, N. S.), Burgess, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 170 tons plaster and 3 passengers to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Northern Light, Plummer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Warren, Yates, Elizabethport, for South Norwich.

Schr. M. E. Hearnes, Morril, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Agnes, Young, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. W. B. D, Norton, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. P. Grant, of Windsor, N. S., Bradshaw, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds—with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lady of the Ocean, Pitcher, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. W. E. Barnes, Avery, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. D. Russell, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ewing, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Holbrook, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Challenge, Bennett, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Elvira, Bancroft, East Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Fred Smith, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. Lookout, Pomeroy, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Eliza, Hale, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Henry, Turull, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Expedite, King, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Motto, Stafford, Elizabethport, for Appanang.
Schr. Foam, Holmes, Hartford, for Trenton.
Schr. Thames, Rhodes, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. White Wing, Cheesebro, Westerly R. I.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Roberts, New-Haven.
Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Providence.
Schr. D. C. Forester, Sheffield, Pawtucket.
Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Baker, Wareham.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, McCarthy, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.
Schr. St. Elmo, Davis, Norwich.
Schr. Brazos, Odber, Norwich.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence.
Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Charles, Rodney, Newburg, for Providence.
Schr. Lanjeran, Jones, Rondout, for Norwich.

Canal-boat M. Stuart, Chewley, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND.—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 15—Arr. steam-ships Calabria, from Liverpool July 5; City of Antwerp, do. July 2; McClellan, from Baltimore; brigs Rocky Glen, from Baltimore; Haze, from Rondout; schr. Red Jacket, from New-York.

BOSTON, July 15—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; W. W. Coit, from Norwich; brigs Eudoras, from Georgetown, D. C.; Lizabel, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15—Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia.

MANILA—Sld. May 17, Daniel Marcy, for New-York. June 1, Horatio Harris, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14—Arr. ship Otago, from New-Castle, New South Wales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15—Arr. steamer El Cid, from New-York. Thermometer 86°.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Angel, Baker, from New-York, for Pawtucket, with corn and flour, while passing through Hell Gate, struck on the Hog's Back. She drifted off, and went ashore on Scaley Rock, and again drifted off and sunk in 90 feet water. All on board were saved, the Captain swimming ashore with his son, a lad ten years old, on his back.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 14.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, from Mexico; to sail on 16th for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, from New-York, arrived at 2 A. M., and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 115, is equal to over EIGHT PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE UNION STEAM-BOAT COMPANY will send their favorite steamer ARCTIC, Capt. J. E. TURNER, leaving Buffalo July 20, Cleveland July 21, and Detroit July 22, on a Grand Excursion around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and attractive Lake. The trip will occupy twenty-four days. Prominent among the points and attractions on the route are the following, viz.:

Lake Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair and River, Sarnia, Lake Huron, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Mary's River and Rapids, Lake Superior, Neepigon River, (four days for trout-fishing,) Isle Royal, Fort Williams, (one day to visit British camp, the Hudson's Bay station and the famous Amethyst vein,) Duluth, Superior City, Bayfield, La Pointe, Portage Lake, (copper mines one day,) Marquette, (iron mines at Negaunee two days,) the Pictured Rocks, Point aux Pins, and Detour.

A good band of music will accompany the excursion.

An experienced physician will be on board the entire trip.

The cost to the excursionists will be less per day than board at any first class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be found second to none.

As only one hundred tickets will be sold, application for them should be made at once.

The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American Continent.

For passage and all information, apply to
R. L. WILLIAMS, Agent,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
S. D. CALDWELL, General Manager,
No. 5 Ohio-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD For the trade and Export.

HUNGARIAN ASH,
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AMBOINE, TUYA and TULIP-WOOD,
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BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE,
BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH CROTCHES,
SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order and size.

All orders promptly executed.

Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York.
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A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

Buy your China, glass, plated ware, cutlery, refrigerators, cooking utensils, and all other house-furnishing goods at the cheap first-class establishment of
EDWARD D. BASSFORD.
Cooper Institute, corner of Astor-place.
Prices marked in plain figures

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Platt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE ROAD

IS NOW

COMPLETED BETWEEN

NEW-HAVEN & MIDDLETOWN.

The section between Middletown and Willimantic, 28 miles in length, IS ALL THAT REMAINS UNFINISHED, and of this portion 20 MILES ARE ALREADY GRADED.

The Connecticut River Bridge is in a forward state of completion, and will be, when finished, the finest work of the kind in this country.

THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the property and franchises of a road, 52 miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming with its connections the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. They present a form of investment of undoubted security and liberal interest.

The State of Connecticut is Trustee for the bondholders.

The Controller of the State countersigns every bond issued.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses.

The bonds are issued for only one-half of the amount expended.

They are free from Government tax.

They are free from State and local taxes in Connecticut.

They pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest.

They are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000.

They are issued in either registered or coupon bonds.

The price is par and interest.

They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending to

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